THE HARVARD REGISTER.

VOL. I. No. 7. CAMBRIDGE, JUNE, 1880. PRICE 25 CENTS.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

POST OFFICE SQUARE,

BOSTON, MASS.,

Refers to the following copy of its sworn statement to the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, as the best evidence of the security afforded by its policies and the prosperity of the Company:—

ASSETS.

Stocks and Bonds at market value	$9,478,111 50
Loans on Mortgage	2,149,869 68
Real Estate	1,295,900 00
Premium Notes secured by policies worth double the amount loaned	1,382,569 45
Amount of deferred quarterly premiums	201,119 35
Outstanding Renewal Premiums upon policies upon which a valuation has been made and reserved	170,090 35
Accrued Interest and Rents	201,068 91
Cash in Banks	138,811 41
Loans on Collateral	113,700 00
	$15,131,240 65

LIABILITIES.

Reserve at 4 per cent in compliance with the statutes of Massachusetts	$12,917,119 03	
Distributions unpaid	187,176 56	
Death losses unpaid	96,755 00	
Matured Endowments unpaid	51,028 00	
		$13,252,078 59
Surplus		$1,879,162 06

The Thirty-Sixth Annual Report is now ready for distribution.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, PRESIDENT. JOS. M. GIBBENS, SECRETARY.

Franklin Press: Rand, Avery, & Co., Boston.

BOOKS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

TO

HARVARD GRADUATES.

The Harvard Book.

A series of Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches. By SAMUEL ELIOT, J. F. CLARKE, A. P. PEABODY, SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, EDMUND QUINCY, E. E. HALE, O. W. HOLMES, R. H. DANA, Jun., J. R. LOWELL, T. W. HIGGINSON, and many others. Illustrated with 57 Portraits and 110 Views, Facsimiles, etc. 2 vols., large 4to. Levant cloth, $30.00; half morocco or half russia, $40.00; full morocco or full russia, $50.00.

This work has profound interest for every one who has ever studied at Harvard College. Many of the most eminent graduates, men distinguished in various departments of public service, and commanding in a rare degree the respect and confidence of their fellow-citizens, have here written on subjects connected with the organization, administration, and history of Harvard College; the whole, including the numerous illustrations, forming a work of remarkable value and attractions.

Hammersmith: His Harvard Days.

By MARK SIBLEY SEVERANCE. Bound in *Harvard* color, and stamped with a characteristic die. 12mo., 524 pages, $2.00.

The story of "Hammersmith" cannot fail to enlist the eager interest of all Harvard students and graduates. The local color, the nature of the incidents and the characters, belong distinctively to Harvard.

"There is adventure enough to make the record piquant, and love enough to make it fascinating, and the reader is irresistibly drawn on to the end by a magnetic sympathy." — *Boston Transcript.*

"The best of the college novels." — *Hartford Courant.*

"We do not recall any other book which so well deserves to be associated with the 'Tom Brown' stories." — *Boston Journal.*

Manners and Customs of Ye Harvard Studente.

A series of Cartoons by F. G. ATTWOOD. 4to, $1.50.

"We recall nothing so good of their kind in this country . . . These qualities shine in the views of commons in Memorial Hall, of the foot-ball game, the Republican torchlight procession, the Class-Day exercises around the tree, etc. The College yard with its trees, walks, and buildings, and the various interiors, are truthfully sketched." — *The Nation* (New York).

*** For sale by booksellers. Sent postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN, & CO., BOSTON.

SUCCESSORS TO HOUGHTON, OSGOOD, & CO.

FEARLESSLY INDEPENDENT.

THE BOSTON HERALD,

ITS NEWS COLUMNS

Are crowded with matters of moment and importance.

THE SUNDAY HERALD

IS THE MOST POPULAR NEWSPAPER IN NEW ENGLAND.

CIRCULATION.	ADVERTISING RATES.
Daily Herald, over 102,000 copies Sunday Herald, over 78,000 copies	Lower per copy than any other paper in the United States.

R. M. PULSIFER & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

255 WASHINGTON STREET, ... BOSTON.

THE BEST BOOKS.

LITTLE, BROWN, & CO.,

Have recently issued, and will send free to any address,

300 Titles of Scarce and Valuable Books with the net prices affixed.

The Latest English Publications received every week, and supplied at the lowest prices.

CATALOGUES

Of Law and Miscellaneous Publications mailed without charge on application.

TWO IMPORTANT REFERENCE BOOKS.

SOULE'S SYNONYMES. A Dictionary of English Synonymes and Synonymous or Parallel Expressions. Designed as a practical guide to aptness and variety of Phraseology. By RICHARD SOULE. 12mo, cloth, $2.00; half calf, $3.50.

"I have examined the work with entire satisfaction and great pleasure. I think that it is the best book of the kind extant, and I know not how it is to be made better." — *A. P. Peabody, LL.D.*

"Heretofore, Roget's work has been the most convenient hand-book, but the necessary trouble of consulting its Index before a word could be found, is a constant annoyance which the possessor of Soule's will escape. For ready reference, this book will speedily supplant all the rest." — *Boston Advertiser.*

BARTLETT'S FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS. Familiar Quotations: being an Attempt to trace to their Source, Passages and Phrases in Common Use. By JOHN BARTLETT. Seventh Edition, revised and greatly enlarged. 12mo. Cloth, $3.00; half calf, $5.00.

In this edition, many authors are cited who have not been represented in any former edition, and numerous phrases added. To the quotations from Shakspeare more than three hundred lines have been added, and those from other authors have been largely increased in number. The notes and appendix contain much new matter, and the index has been carefully revised as well as enlarged.

"This work, itself become almost a household word, was born of thorough and conscientious painstaking, joined, of course, to good scholarship." — *New York Nation.*

"One of those volumes which we like to have near at hand, — a book for consultation and for reference." — *Boston Advertiser.*

254 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

A. T. CROSS

STYLOGRAFIC PEN.

A pencil which writes ink, never needs sharpening, and never wears out.

The only thoroughly successful fountain-pen ever made. After 50,000 have been sold under that name, other pens exactly similar in outside appearance are offered as stylografic. We have these pens brought to us daily for not working satisfactorily. Owners say they wrote well enough at first, but in the end do not suit. If you want the pen that has stood the test of years and made the world-wide reputation, see that it is stampt

A. T. CROSS.

Agents who recommend some untried pen of similar name and appearance, as "just as good as the Cross," or as an "improvement," buy their pens at much lower prices than we can sell the genuine. We make more sizes and styles, and keep the largest stock of fountain-pens in the world. If you can't call, write. We will send a pen on receipt of price ($3.00 to $5.00), with guarantee to refund the money after a week's trial if desired. See heartiest testimonials from many eminent users, in full circulars. Address sole agents for the world,

READERS AND WRITERS

ECONOMY CO.

P. O. BOX 260 . . . BOSTON.

27 Franklin St., Boston. 4 Bond St., New York. Chicago Branch, 69 State Street.

THE BOOK OF THE SEASON.

THE CONFESSIONS

OF A

FRIVOLOUS GIRL.

A STORY OF FASHIONABLE LIFE.

By ROBERT GRANT. With vignette illustrations by IPSEN. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

A sparkling story overflowing with wit and humor, tinged with that peculiar vein of polished satire which has made the author of "The Little Tin Gods-on-Wheels" so popular with all readers.

Mailed on receipt of price by the publishers,

A. WILLIAMS & CO., Boston.

HARVARD MEN,

HOWEVER HURRIED,

cannot afford not to visit the

ONLY HOUSE IN THE WORLD

devoted solely to helping desk, study, or library workers to do the most possible with their time and strength. Sole agents for the world for the original and genuine

A. T. CROSS STYLOGRAFIC PEN

and three hundred other devices. Call, or send for free illustrated catalogue and price-list.

READERS AND WRITERS ECONOMY CO.,

BOSTON, 27 FRANKLIN STREET.

New York, 4 Bond St. Chicago Branch, 69 State St.

EXQUISITE GOODS.

PROCTOR & MOODY

MANUFACTURE AND IMPORT THE FINEST

Stationery, and Stationers' Goods,

to be found anywhere in this country. Engraving and printing executed in their own workshop and by their own men. The only firm in Boston which manufactures on its own premises, for the benefit of retail customers. Therefore the best goods and the greatest bargains are offered. Special bargains in **Papers and Envelopes** to suit all requirements, business and social. Correspondence solicited.

PROCTOR & MOODY,

Stationers, Engravers, Printers, and Manufacturers,

37 WEST STREET, BOSTON.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

Gold Medal, Paris Exposition, 1878.

For fine writing, No. 1, 303, and Ladies, 170. For broad writing, 294, 389, and Stub Point, 849. For general writing, 332, 404, 390, and Falcon, 878, 908. Other styles to suit all hands. Sample cards, price-lists, etc., furnished on application. JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,

HENRY HOE, Sole Agent. 91 John Street, New York.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS.

POPULAR NOS., 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,

Works, Camden, N.J. 26 John Street, New York.

STEINWAY AND OTHER PIANOS

Always on hand, for sale, and to let, by

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,

449 and 451 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON.

CRANE'S LADIES' NOTE PAPERS

AND ENVELOPES TO MATCH,

In beautiful tints and finish. A complete assortment.

L. F. LAWRENCE, ADAMS, & CO., Retail Stationers,

169 DEVONSHIRE STREET.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE POUND.

Our new sample books containing all the finest varieties of Foreign and American papers will be ready in a few days, and will be sent to any address on receipt of a three-cent stamp. WARD & GAY, Stationers,

180 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON.

JAMES S. CONANT,

DESIGNER AND WOOD ENGRAVER,

No. 13 Franklin Street, cor. Washington, BOSTON.

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON,

DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS,

194 Washington Street, near State Street, BOSTON.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,

Engravers and Printers of Bank Notes, Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Checks, Diplomas, and all kinds of Securities.

B. C. LEONARD, AGENT,

Post-Office Square, Milk, corner Congress Street, Boston.

ENGLISH ARCHERY,

LAWN TENNIS.

Send for price-list. C. F. A. HINRICHS, NEW YORK.

ARTISTS'

MATERIALS

At unusually low prices. Inquiries and orders by mail invited.

N. E. MONTROSS,

1380 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Sent free to any address. FROST & ADAMS,

33 and 35 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

LA BELLE CHOCOLATIÈRE.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

1780-1880.

WALTER BAKER & CO.,

DORCHESTER, MASS.

CHOCOLATE, BROMA, AND COCOA

In their best and purest form, contain every ingredient that is needful for the sustenance and growth of the human system, being composed as determined by chemical analysis of starch, gum, gluten, oil, and a white crystallizable substance called theobromine, similar to theine in tea, but containing more nitrogen and being an important adjunct to nutrition.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

Our Book of Choice Chocolate Receipts will be sent free to any address.

CONGREGATIONAL PUBLISHING SOCIETY.

Headquarters for Sunday-school Supplies.

Congregational House, Boston. GEO. P. SMITH, Agent.

BOSTON BRANCH

American Baptist Publication Society, 4 Beacon Street, opposite Tremont House. GEO. H. SPRINGER, Depositary.

Bibles, Standard Works, all Sunday-school Supplies.

GINN & HEATH,

Publishers of School and College Text Books.

13 Tremont Place, Boston; 4 Bond Street, New York; and 56 State Street, Chicago.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE sent postpaid on application.

A NEAT ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET FREE.

We send to any address, free, a neat illustrated pamphlet showing how to use knitting-silk.

NONOTUCK SILK CO., 18 Summer Street, Boston.

OUR CATALOGUE OF

Rare, curious, standard, and miscellaneous books, sent free to any address. F. W. BIRD, "OLD BOOK SHOP,"

60 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

UNMOUNTED PHOTOGRAPHS

of ANCIENT and MODERN WORKS of ART, embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architectural subjects, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send stamp for catalogue of 1,600 subjects.

JOHN P. SOULE, PUBLISHER,

338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

PALMER'S NECROLOGY

of the Alumni of Harvard College, in sheets ready for binding, at $1.00 per copy. F. W. BIRD,

"OLD BOOK SHOP," 60 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

A catalogue of over EIGHT THOUSAND VOLUMES, comprising many rare, standard, and valuable books in every department of literature, for sale by the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Very few of them have the Library stamps or labels on them, and the titles of these few are distinguished by a special mark. Mailed free to any address on receipt of nine cents in postage-stamps.

JAMES G. BARNWELL,

Chairman of Book Committee.

JUST READY.

NINTH CLEARANCE CATALOGUE OF

Illustrated Standard and Popular Books,

offered at 30 to 60 per cent discount from publishers' prices. The best catalogue of good books ever issued *free* to any address. Send postal. ESTES & LAURIAT,

Opposite Old South. 301 Washington Street.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,

PUBLISHERS AND IMPORTERS,

299 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Our catalogue will be mailed free to any address on receipt of postal card.

PLATES

At one-half the cost of the Wood Engraving. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. PHOTO-ELECTROTYPE CO.

171 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON.

SECOND-HAND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

F. W. BIRD, "OLD BOOK SHOP,"

60 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

NEW EDITION.

GET THE BEST.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.

1928 pages. 3000 engravings. Four pages colored plates. Containing a **SUPPLEMENT** of 4610 new words and meanings, also containing a new

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

of over 9700 names. Warmly indorsed by the best American and European scholars; by more than fifty college presidents, and by the State Superintendents of Schools, or corresponding officer, of thirty-six different States of the Union.

G. & C. MERRIAM, Publishers,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES.

Absolute Accuracy, Unvarying Accuracy, Sensitive Action, Durability,

Are the necessities of a perfect weighing machine.

All these requisites are to be found only in

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

They are made in every variety, adapted to all uses and with

EVERY IMPROVEMENT

which the skill and experience of a half-century in the business can suggest. Manufactured only by

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

WAREHOUSES:

83 Milk Street, Boston, Fairbanks, Brown, & Co.
311 Broadway, New York, Fairbanks & Co.

JUNE 1, 1880.

CASH FUND OVER $400,000.

QUINCY MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Surplus over Re-insurance . . .	**$200,000 00**
Gain in Cash Fund the past year .	**30,898 71**
Gain in Cash Surplus the past year .	**30,529 93**

Dividends paid on every expiring Policy: 50 per cent on 5 years, 30 per cent on 3 years, and 20 per cent on all others.

This Company pays for damage by Lightning.

This Company writes only on the safer classes of property.

AND EVERY LOSS PAID IN FULL.

This Company has been in operation 30 years, and has paid over $1,350,000 in losses, and over $350,000 in dividends to policy-holders.

Israel W. Munroe, President and Treasurer.

Chas. A. Howland, Secretary.

CHOICE SECURITIES.

CHARLES A. SWEET & CO., BANKERS,

No. 40 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

We are offering for sale the following desirable securities: —

Boston	6s
Boston	5s
Boston	4s
Charlestown	6s
Cambridge	6s
Providence	5s
Providence	4½s
Lynn	6s
Fall River	6s
Boston & Albany Railroad	7s
Boston & Maine	7s
Boston & Lowell	6s
Boston & Lowell	5s
Old Colony Railroad	6s
New York & New England	7s
Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul	7s
Cincinnati, Hamilton, & Dayton	6s
Connecticut & Passumpsic Railroad	6s

CHARLES A. SWEET & CO., 40 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

BIGELOW, KENNARD, & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

DIAMONDS, SAPPHIRES,

RUBIES, PEARLS, ETC.,

Watches, Clocks, and Artistic Bronzes,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STERLING SILVER WARE AND FINE JEWELRY.

We invite particular attention to our unusually large and attractive **stock of BRIDAL AND PRESENTATION SILVER**, comprising the **latest novelties**, many of which are special, and not to be found elsewhere.

BIGELOW, KENNARD, & CO.,

511 WASHINGTON STREET . . . BOSTON.

S. S. P. & CO. S. S. P. & CO.

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

RICHARDSON & ROBBINS'

HERMETICALLY-SEALED MEATS,

CONSISTING OF

Whole Boned Chicken, Truffled.
Whole Boned Chicken, in Jelly.
Whole Boned Duck, in Jelly.
Whole Boned Duck, Truffled.
Boneless Cooked Ham.
Rolled Ox Tongue.
Galantine of Wild Duck, Truffled.
Galantine of Chicken, Truffled.
Boned Chicken.
Boned Turkey.
Lunch Ham.
Lunch Tongue.
Curried Fowl.
Curried Oysters.
Chicken Soup.
Tomato Soup.
Truffled Chicken Livers.

THESE GOODS ARE THE FINEST PACKED IN THIS COUNTRY, AND ARE COMPARATIVELY INEXPENSIVE.

S. S. PIERCE & CO., - - - Corner Tremont and Court Streets,

BOSTON, MASS.

INCORPORATED 1872.

SHOE AND LEATHER INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE,

No. 16 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1880		$752,328 30
Capital Stock	$300,000 00	
Re-insurance Fund	182,783 49	
Unpaid Losses	47,485 79	
Other Liabilities	1,327 22	
Surplus	220,731 80	

INSURES AGAINST FIRE AND MARINE HAZARDS.

Marine Certificates issued, payable at Brown, Shipley, & Co.'s, London.

HENRY B. WHITE, SECRETARY. JOHN C. ABBOTT, PRESIDENT.

DOBSON'S CARPET WAREHOUSE.

FINE CARPETS.

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Prices far below the market. Patterns designed with due regard to styles of interior decorations.

JOHN & JAMES DOBSON,

525 and 527 Washington Street, Boston.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE UNITED STATES,

Giving to their patrons the advantage of their large stock at manufacturers' prices.

SAMPLES SENT WHEN REQUESTED.

The Harvard Register.

Vol. I. CAMBRIDGE, JUNE, 1880. *No.* 7.

Entered by Moses King at Boston Post Office, as second-class mail matter.

HARVARD PREPARATORY SCHOOLS,[1] No. I.

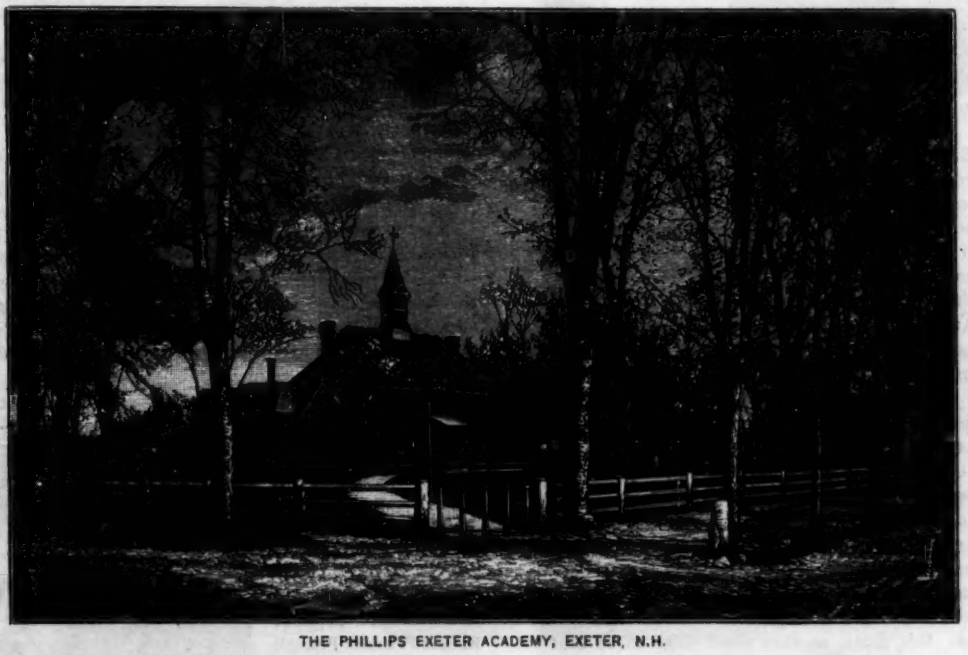
THE PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY.

BY CAMILLUS GEORGE KIDDER.

THE Phillips family figures largely in the early annals of New England, and its descendants of to-day are not degenerate. There is some reason to believe that the founder of the academy was in the direct line of descent from one of the nephews of John Milton, children of Anne, his only sister, and adopted by the poet some years before his death. Be this as it may, the founder of the academy at Exeter, and his brother the founder of the academy at Andover, loved "the humanities" with the love shown by the great poet, and with the zeal of an apostle.

In the year 1771 old Samuel Phillips, after a sixty-years' pastorate at Andover, Mass., left in his will, together with other valuable provisions, the following injunction to his three sons: —

"That my sd. three sons may continue to live in love . . . and to serve their generation according to y^e^ will of God, by doing good as they shall have opportunity unto all men and especially to y^e^ household of faith; as knowing y^t^ it is more blessed to give than to receive."



THE PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, EXETER, N.H.

The three sons thus admonished were already distinguished men. The eldest, Samuel, worthily maintained his father's name in the ministry, and became the father of a yet greater Samuel, commonly known as Judge Phillips, who was one of the leading spirits of his time, familiar alike "with powder and politics," as his biographer tells us, and who became, aided by his father and his uncles, the founder of Phillips Academy, Andover. Those who are curious to know how a Christian gentleman, of unimpeachable Puritan lineage, lived and worked and fought in the days of the Revolution, should consult the Rev. Dr. John L. Taylor's biography of Judge Phillips, and they will find it a biography among biographies.

The youngest of the three, the Hon. William Phillips, settled in Boston, and filled various high offices of state. He was a member of the Committee of Safety with the Adamses and John Hancock, in 1774, and he contributed handsomely to the funds of the Andover Academy.

Of the second son, John, every alumnus of Exeter must speak with the most reverent regard. He was, as has been well said, the George Peabody of the last century. Born in 1719, he took the salutatory at Harvard in 1735, and began to teach school at Exeter, N.H., studying theology the while, with such helps as he could command. In a few years he was unanimously called to take charge of the First Church in that town, but declined the call, partly through diffidence, and partly, it is said, because he had heard Whitefield, whose wonderful eloquence had raised in his mind the standard of pulpit oratory too high for his attaining. He had too early seen "the perfect beauty." Still, he retained all through his life a leaning toward theology, and a yearning to establish a school that should give to other young men the training of which he had so felt the need.

He engaged in trade, in Exeter, and prospered. It is to be remembered, that during the last century, and in the early days of this, Exeter was a place of note, relatively speaking, counting a population of no less than 1,750, and, at the time of the Revolution, the capital of the State. It was a seaport then, and there was shipbuilding, — vessels of five hundred tons being constructed and actually launched there; although how they ever made their way to Portsmouth and the sea, some twenty miles, through the tortuous meanderings of the Squamscott, or "Salt" River, has always been a puzzle to Exeter boys of later generations. Trade was active; and there were more "taverns," and these better patronized, than there are now. There was much dealing in imported articles, comprised in the all-embracing title that decks so many dingy old signboards throughout New England, that of "W. I. Goods." Here Dr. Phillips amassed what was deemed a colossal fortune in those days, when Vanderbilts were not. His house was, in the writer's day, standing, on Water Street; but, by a curious vicissitude, it had passed into other hands, and was then used as a billiard and beer saloon. It was a capital offence, so to speak, for any academy boy to be seen there; and good old Dr. Soule, the late principal of the academy, was wont to say at the beginning of each term, with warning forefinger and in his most ominous and impressive manner, that any student who should be seen crossing the threshold of any such place "had crossed the t-h-r-e-s-h-o-l-d of the academy for the last time."

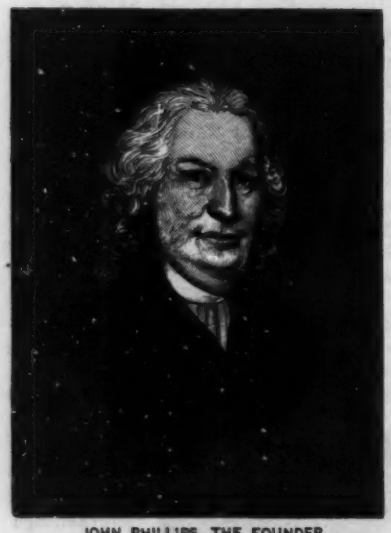
Dr. Phillips was happily married, but had no children. "Without natural issue, he made posterity his heir." There is a story current in Exeter, that he stinted his wife to save funds for his various benefactions; but this lacks confirmation. There is a wide difference between parsimony and thrift. He seems to have been much in public life; for a number of years commanded the local militia, "The

[1] In this issue of THE HARVARD REGISTER begins a series of historical and descriptive sketches of the chief sources from which Harvard College receives its students. We begin with "Exeter," because since its foundation it has sent a larger number of students than any other school has. This will be followed by sketches of the Boston Latin School, Cambridge High School, Roxbury Latin School, Newton High School, St. Paul's Academy, Phillips Academy (Andover), St. Mark's School, Adams Academy, and others. — *Editor.*

Copyright, 1880, by MOSES KING.

Independent Corps of Cadets," and no doubt entertained, in the fashion of the day, often and handsomely. He died at Exeter, in 1795.

The project of the academy seems to have matured in his mind during a series of years; and there is an interesting correspondence extant between him and his nephew, Judge Phillips, upon the subject. He had no intention of founding a college, and in a letter to the Judge in 1789 plainly states this fact: "The very best academical education," he says, "may surely answer some of the best and most valuable purposes." And the "very best academical education" is just what the academy provides at the present day: nothing more, and nothing less.



JOHN PHILLIPS, THE FOUNDER.

He obtained a charter in 1781 from the Legislature of the newly-fledged State of New Hampshire. The academy is thus the earliest institution of learning established by State authority in that State, Dartmouth College having been chartered by royal grant in 1769. The charter of the academy is a liberal one, and exempts all the corporate property, real and personal, from taxation "forever." A board of trustees, not less than four nor more than seven, is vested with all the corporate property, and is charged with the entire management of the institution. The corporation is a "close" one, filling vacancies in its own body, in continuous succession forever. At the present time the trustees are the Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, LL.D. (1826), who has been in the board for thirty-seven years, and its president for the past thirteen years; George S. Hale (1844), the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks (1855), Dr. Nicholas E. Soule, A.M. (1845), all graduates of Harvard; Professor Albert C. Perkins, Ph.D. (Dartmouth, 1859), Joseph B. Walker, A.M. (Yale, 1844), and Charles H. Bell, A.B. (Dartmouth, 1844).

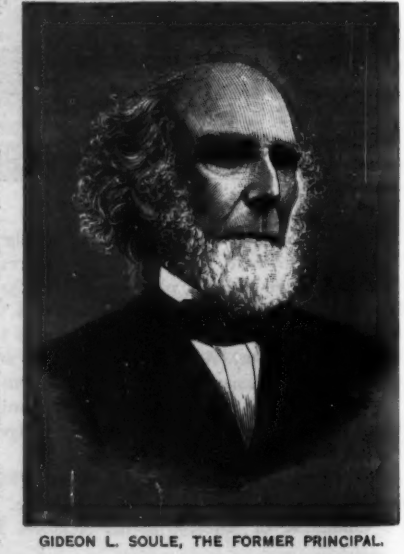
The founder seems to have had a shrewd apprehension of the dangers of making a classical school subject to local influences or to religious bigotry; for it is provided by the charter that a majority of the trustees must be laymen, respectable freeholders and non-residents of Exeter: further than this, the trustees may remove the institution if need occurs, and have power "to establish it in such other place, within this State, as they shall judge to be best calculated for carrying into effectual execution the intention of the founder." That local influences may sometimes injure the standard of an educational institution, is said to have been made evident in the history of another school recently founded in Exeter, the Robinson Female Seminary.

The first meeting of the trustees was held Dec. 18, 1781; but the school does not seem to have been opened until Feb. 20, 1783. William Woodbridge (A.M. 1789) was the first preceptor, and began his duties on the 1st of May following. The academy building was then situated a few rods west of Tan Lane, and was succeeded in 1794 by the yellow wooden edifice, which, with the addition of wings in 1821, continued to serve all academic purposes until destroyed by fire in December, 1870.

In 1788 Mr. Woodbridge was succeeded by Benjamin Abbot (1788), who would have been the Dr. Arnold of our American Rugby, had he not been himself succeeded by the late Dr. Soule. For fifty years Dr. Abbot ruled the academy; and when, in 1838, the alumni came flocking back, headed by Daniel Webster, to do him honor, there was not one who could speak of him without enthusiasm. It has been well said of Dr. Abbot, that his government was a loving autocracy, in which he was supreme by, rather than over, the wills of those whom he governed. When he crossed the academy-yard in play-time, the foot-ball was "held," and every game stopped, until he had passed through; not from fear, but as a matter of willing courtesy. He never failed to take off his hat on meeting the youngest of his pupils. The same customs were preserved in the time of his successor, Gideon Lane Soule, who worthily filled the chair until 1872; when the alumni again came back, as in 1838, to testify their regard to the retiring principal, after fifty years of devoted service, and also to dedicate the handsome brick academy building which had just been completed. It was a great day in Exeter. It was at this meeting of the alumni that John Langdon Sibley, Librarian Emeritus of Harvard College, and a graduate of the school in 1821, was reluctantly compelled to disclose himself as a benefactor of the academy, second only to the founder, and that under circumstances peculiarly touching and creditable to him. Mr. Sibley's speech at the alumni dinner, upon the occasion of his unmasking, will long be remembered by every one there present, for its *naïveté*, pathos, and unstudied eloquence.

Dr. Soule was born in 1796, at Freeport, Me., graduated at Bowdoin College in 1818, and became an instructor at the academy in 1822. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard College in 1856. He was a man of commanding presence, tall, and straight as an arrow. His eye, even in his old age, gleamed as with an undying fire. His rule was absolute, yet kindly. He had a noble scorn of meanness and subterfuge, that somehow communicated itself to his pupils; so that the ordinary schoolboy tricks and "dodges" seemed to lose their charm when exposed to his withering criticism. He was wont to say that the academy imposed no "rules;" that its officers merely expected the boys to be gentlemen and to do their duty. His system was that of elimination. A bad boy was sent home, ruthlessly and without appeal. To the parents of a lazy boy, or one unequal to the work from any cause, a kind intimation was given that their son had better be withdrawn. "Sore eyes" was the favorite coroner's verdict for this academic mortality in the writer's time. In this way the standard of the institution has been kept very high. Only the fittest survive to enter college; and, as a consequence, the little memorandum, which serves as a diploma, is a sufficient passport to any college in this country.

In 1872, as has been said, Dr. Soule retired from active service, but was spared to give to the academy the benefit of his ripe experience, until 1879, when he passed away. His widow yet survives, and is living in Exeter, in the free enjoyment of her faculties. His nephew, Robert Franklin Pennell (1871), is now among the corps of instructors, and is said to follow his uncle with no unequal footsteps.



GIDEON L. SOULE, THE FORMER PRINCIPAL.

Albert C. Perkins, Ph.D., the former principal of the High School at Lawrence, was chosen as the successor of Dr. Soule in 1873, and the academy seems to have lost nothing under his direction. This appointment was made after a most thorough investigation into which a host of able instructors were brought into a *quasi* competition.

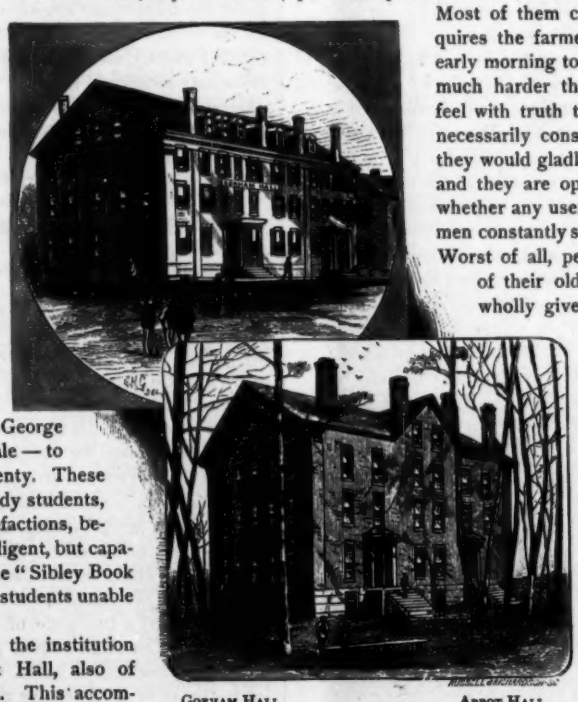
Professor Perkins is efficiently aided by Professors George A. Wentworth, A.M., and Bradbury L. Cilley, A.M. Professor Wentworth is well known as the author of one of the best books on plane and solid

geometry, already published, and as the co-author, with the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill, ex-president of Harvard University, of a series of mathematical text-books now in course of publication. Professor Cilley is one of the best Greek scholars in this country, and no student ever sits under his instruction without absorbing sufficient knowledge of Greek and other subjects to make him feel grateful throughout his whole lifetime. The other instructors are Professor Pennell, already mentioned, who is the author of histories of Greece and Rome, and a treatise on the Latin subjunctive; Oscar Faulhaber, Ph.D., instructor in French and German; and James A. Tufts (1878), instructor in English.

It was the intention of the founder to establish a professorship of divinity, and various appointments to that chair were made; but no one appears to have served until 1817, when the Rev. Isaac Hurd (1806), pastor of the Second Church, was elected "theological instructor." In 1838 the office was discontinued, and the morals of the boys have ever since been guarded by the instructors only.

By a gift to the academy from Woodbridge Odlin of Exeter, there has recently been established an English course of study extending through three years; the classical course, the object of which is to fit boys for college, now takes four years. For admission, boys must be at least thirteen years old, and no one can join the senior class after the beginning of the year.

The academy, although not rich, is well endowed and thoroughly independent. Dr. Phillips gave it, in cash and real estate, about sixty-five thousand dollars. Its present property is worth not far from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The instructors are supported exclusively by the funds, and there is no catering to or for pupils. The tuition-fee is sixty dollars a year, and this is remitted to indigent students. There are twenty-four scholarships, ranging in value from a hundred and forty dollars — those founded by the historian George Bancroft (1817) and Miss Martha Hale — to sixty dollars, for which sum there are twenty. These scholarships, although confined to needy students, are regarded as prizes rather than benefactions, because the recipient must be not only indigent, but capable and industrious. The income of the "Sibley Book Fund" is devoted to buying books for students unable otherwise to procure them.



GORHAM HALL. ABBOT HALL.

THE DORMITORIES AT EXETER.

Besides the new academy building, the institution owns a large boarding-house, Abbot Hall, also of brick, erected by the Trustees in 1854. This accommodates fifty students, who pay ten dollars a year for rent, and get their board provided by their own steward at a cost of about three dollars per week. In Gorham Hall (formerly the Squamscott House, the leading hotel of the town, but recently purchased by the Trustees), there are about fifty of the pupils who, better provided with funds, pay for rooms and board, at prices ranging from $5.50 to $8.00 a week, according to the location of rooms. Other students board in private houses, much as they do in college. A reading-room has been fitted up in Gorham Hall within the past few months; and the *Exonian* — a bright little folio sheet published weekly by the students — is now clamoring for a Gymnasium, in the hope that some graduate may signalize the centennial year (1883) by the gift of such a structure.

This imperfect notice of the academy would be yet more incomplete without a brief allusion to some of the many distinguished men who there imbibed their earliest classical nutriment. In the academy rolls are to be found such names as Lewis Cass, Joseph S. Buckminster, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Benjamin F. Butler, Ezra Abbot, Leverett Saltonstall, Nathaniel A. Haven, Joseph G. Cogswell, Theodore Lyman, John A. Dix, John G. Palfrey, Jared Sparks, George Bancroft, Jonathan Chapman, Ephraim Peabody, Charles H. Bell, Francis Bowen, Paul A. Chadbourne, John P. Hale, Joseph G. Hoyt, and a host of others.

The academy began, in 1783, with two pupils. Its last catalogue [1879–1880] shows 204 pupils. The total number of graduates is over four thousand, and it is hoped that the large majority of those yet living will gather at the centennial celebration that is to take place in about two years.

THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AS A PREPARATION FOR THE STUDY OF MEDICINE.

BY PROFESSOR FRANCIS H. STORER.

MOST of the students who resort to agricultural colleges in this country are beset with certain perplexities and discouragements which are somehow peculiar to them as a class; at least, it may be said that these students are menaced with peculiar difficulties. Many are poor, and dread to enter life without the money capital which they feel to be extremely important, or perhaps essential, for carrying out the plans and processes which their studies have taught them to esteem. Most of them come from regions where custom requires the farmer to labor with his own hands from early morning to late night as hard as the best, and much harder than most, of his hired people. They feel with truth that this constant manual labor must necessarily consume a good part of the vigor which they would gladly reserve for the use of their brains; and they are oppressed with doubts and qualms as to whether any useful consecutive thought is possible to men constantly subjected to excessive physical fatigue. Worst of all, perhaps, they fear that the atmosphere of their old homes, and indeed of most places wholly given over to agricultural pursuits, may turn out to be uncongenial and unsympathetic, as regards their new aspirations; and it is precisely the best and most intelligent students who feel most keenly the meagreness of the mental outlook.

No doubt, all these sources of tribulation will correct themselves in process of time. Sooner or later, capital will be ready to hire trained brains in agriculture, as it does in other pursuits. Even to America, the day will come when the profit of employing skilful men to systematize and direct ordinary labor will be seen in agriculture, as elsewhere. There are many different ways of farming, and the familiar practices of our New-England yeomanry are not by any means adapted for all times and places.

Even the coldness and indifference of the natural farmer will abate in time, when the land becomes fairly stocked with "Bachelors" and "Masters" of agricultural science. There is one way of promoting this most desirable consummation, which, though it may never have been expressly formulated, is none the less deserving of careful attention. It is the teaching of agricultural science to young men who intend to study medicine and become country practitioners. With little divergence from the normal courses of instruction, the teachings of the agricultural college may properly serve to prepare students for the medical school; and in actual life the agriculturo-medical graduate of ability could, with but little interference with his professional pursuits, successfully carry on a farm. Of course he would need a competent foreman, — indeed, if he were an exceptionally able man, he would need several foremen or subordinate officers of various names. No captain would care to sail his ship without a mate, and the commodore must needs have many lieutenants. But for properly

educated men of suitable tastes the two professions — medicine and agriculture — are not incompatible. It will perhaps be said by many that the country doctor's time should be so fully occupied in driving over his county that he could not possibly find leisure, even to look at his own estate; but this objection will fall at once when through mere increase and diffusion of agricultural knowledge, in the sense here indicated, two full-fledged doctors shall subsist upon the ground where before it was possible for only one to live. When the practice of the two pursuits is fitly divided, there will be abundant time for both. It is not uncommon even now to find the country physician carrying on a farm with good success, in addition to his medical practice. There are many things, indeed, in his professional training, which tend to give the physician a scientific bias, even in respect to matters agricultural, and to lift him above the mere empiricism of the farming communities around him; yet the kind of information needed by the scientific farmer is, of course, not to be obtained in the medical schools. Let alone all differences of practice, the subject-matter of chemistry, physiology, and pathology, in their relations to agriculture, is very different from that of the same sciences in their relations to medicine. It is a common fault of untrained men to ignore the ramifications of modern sciences. Only a few years ago, a chemical professor in a neighboring State is said to have proclaimed that "he knew no such thing as agricultural chemistry — there was but one chemistry for him!" But the remark, as reported, was the merest folly: it might as well be said that there is no chemistry of physiology; and it would have been less incorrect to assert that there is no chemistry of medicine, of dyeing, or of calico-printing; one might as well maintain that there is no such thing as American history, or that there is no history of England, China, or Japan, in contradistinction to the history of the world. The fact is, that when hundreds of trained and skilful men have been for generations devoting their lives to experimenting in any one direction, so large a mass of special information is acquired, and is in constant process of accumulation, in respect to this particular line of thought, that very few men have either time or vigor to grasp and comprehend the whole of it. When things have come to this pass, in the chemical study of matters physiological or agricultural, for example, we speak most properly of physiological chemistry or of agricultural chemistry, as the case may be; and it may safely be said of either of these subjects, that very few chemists who are devoted to other branches of their profession, or to the general view of the science, can possibly find time and strength to keep up with the mass of knowledge incessantly accumulating in these special departments.

The country doctor, pure and simple, therefore is not by virtue of his office specially competent to undertake the practice of agriculture; but country doctors might easily be trained so as to become proficient in agricultural science. In Harvard University a course to this effect could easily be arranged, as follows: We will suppose that the student is sixteen or seventeen years old, and that he has had a good preparatory education. He would, in the first place, enter the Scientific School at Cambridge, and spend a year there studying elementary chemistry and physics, physical geography and meteorology, zoölogy, biology, French and German. The next year he would study agriculture, horticulture, applied zoölogy, agricultural chemistry, botany, entomology, and chemical analysis, at the Bussey Institution, at Jamaica Plain. In the third year, he could enter the Medical School, and attend the lectures on anatomy and physiology there given, in the first year of its regular course, while he could still devote a part of his time to the continuation of some one of his agricultural studies. He might even be able to take a few subjects, in addition, at Cambridge; such as advanced physics or botany, political economy, surveying, or, perhaps, mineralogy. During the two final years of the Medical School, the student would devote himself wholly to its teachings.

Let it not be supposed that the writer believes that all agricultural students should study medicine. Nothing could be more absurd than that. He urges only that a certain class of professional students, having a taste for rural affairs, might find means to gratify this taste in the manner indicated; and that the doubts and fears peculiar to the agricultural student proper may sometimes be dissipated by joining the Medical School with the view of learning and practising that profession.

A similar line of reasoning is applicable to the case of educated men living in the country, devoted to other pursuits than the practice of medicine. It is to be hoped especially that lawyers and clergymen will continue to furnish many able exponents and promoters of agriculture, as has happened so often in the past. There are withal many managers of manufacturing establishments, of metallurgical works, mines, or the like, whose lives would be fuller, in the best sense of the word, if a part of their training had been got at the Agricultural School. Students looking towards such positions can easily arrange courses of study at the Bussey Institution and the Lawrence Scientific School.

Ability, of course, is needed for success in complex undertakings, such as are here suggested; but, in so far as the well-trained man is by virtue of his training abler than the untrained, the educated agriculturist will surpass his less-instructed competitors. It is high time that the crude American conception that native ability is sufficient unto itself for all things, and can hardly be bettered at the schools, should be forever done away with. But the best way, perhaps the only way, of bringing this truth home to the farming communities, is to place among them men of character, taken originally from the farm, and so educated that their aims and practices shall in due time command the respect and esteem of the community, and become models for imitation. There is for every farm, and for each and every agricultural district, some one best possible way of farming, or, perhaps, there may be several ways of nearly equal excellence; and the men who put in practice the best methods will ultimately lead their fellows. It is no unworthy ambition on the part of the University to wish to train such men.

REMINISCENCES OF HARVARD SIXTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

BY GEN. HENRY KEMBLE OLIVER.

One never grows weary in talking about kind parents, and recalling pleasant childhood days; and so it is with my *alma mater* and my college life. Much as I may seem to have said already to the readers of the April and May issues of The Harvard Register, there yet remains many a tale that might be told.

How I would like, if time and space permitted, to describe the raiding-for, the slaying, the unfeathering, (we did not pause to eviscerate), the roasting, — tied to a string, and twirled before an open fire, at No. 19 Hollis Hall, — and the festal surfeit over the well-cooked *corpus mortuum* of a proud bird known to naturalists as the *Meleagris Gallopavo, — Anglicé, Gobbler!* All the needfuls for the due spread of the table, and all fitting condiments, were ensconced in a trap-door-covered box beneath the floor, the artillery of prying eyes of proctors wise being foiled by a barricade of blankets, so effectual that total darkness seemed to reign within. Pleasant might it be to rehearse that other well-remembered scene, whereat lack of agricultural knowledge led to the error of mistaking a green pumpkin of larger growth, for a watermelon, the dropping of which revealed the difference, and provoked maledictions upon such *ignorantia terræ frugum*. But these and other *nugæ canoræ* must be passed over, and I must close with mention of but few more incidents.

Some of the lads from wealthy families were not without abundant pocket-money, especially those from the South. While it lasted, there were not wanting occasional uproarious demonstrations; but it did not endure very far down into a term, and then *conticuere omnes — oraque tenebant*, — all went on tick, and kept their mouths shut. And this suggests an incident. A member of the class of 1817 was one day on a stroll, when he was accosted by a rural stranger with the inquiry, "Can you tell, my young friend, who's Owen Warland?" he being the best-patronized local store-keeper near by. "Oh, yes! I'm owing Warland." — "What, you? I thought he was forty years old." — "Well, I don't know his exact age, but I'm owing Warland, and I know many other fellows that owe him." — "Oh, ho! say you so? I see, — very good!" and, imbibing the pun, with a hearty laugh, he was escorted to Warland's premises.

A student's life was, as Dr. Peabody says, indeed hard; and all his surroundings were quite unlike those of our day, with its facilities

of locomotion and of resident life. Nor even yet have all the old inconveniences been amended. All the living-rooms in Harvard's several Halls are yet warmed from fireplaces, with the attendant toil and dirt of coal and ashes. Steam ought to take their place. Water is yet to be carried up and down stairs. When steam supersedes, then all parts of the buildings can be heated, with less danger from fire and frost, and water can be forced to each room, or at least to each floor. Fire-escapes on the outside of some of the halls are now greatly needed; for in each of the buildings there are from thirty-two to sixty fires, and an outbreak on a lower floor would greatly imperil all dwellers above. Steam heating would remove such peril; and, if a fire should occur from other causes, the steam could be utilized for its extinguishment. And is there a hospital at the College for its occasional sick?

In the matters of room-life, religious exercises, recitations, board, government, and general police, the descriptions by Dr. Peabody are equally applicable to student-life in my own day, a dozen years earlier. His description of the relation between faculty and students, (some of these were called students *a non studendo*) brings vividly back to memory many a college reminiscence and many a queer scene of scurrying, at neck-and-neck speed, 'twixt nimble fresh. or soph. and shambling prof. or proctor, the lively boys, like hares, doubling on their pursuers, and making the chasers chased.

The method of instruction in my day, judged by the severe interpretation of the word given at present, would be condemned as incomplete and unsatisfactory. In Latin and Greek and in French (the latter given by the gentlemanly Mons. Sales, commonly called Prof. *By-Jorje* from his customary oath), it was merely hearing translations, generally word by word, with an occasional daring flight of Anglicising a phrase of a half-dozen words at a go; and the technical and mechanical parsing of some tougher words, as is now, and was then, done at preparatory schools. To this was added, when we tackled Horace, that we should show some reasonable amount of knowledge of the various Horatian metres. Young as I was, the aid of a retentive memory, with a sort of innate facility with my mother-tongue, and, more specially, the supporting strength of well-stuffed ponies, fatted in classic stalls, helped me to an average rank. I readily recall some other youngsters within the walls, who, if called to confession, would unbosom similar secrets. But of any direct or indirect allusion to any thing that related to the philosophy of the languages, any thing of their history, any thing of their derivations, or of their mutual relations, or of the influence of the older upon the younger of the two, I have no recollection. Nor do I recall any attempts to acquaint us with the literature of Greece or of Rome, historically, — with the genius and rank of their several writers, or with the influence of the times in which they wrote upon their thought and style. Nothing was told of the manners and customs, the diverse ways of life in the several states of Greece, or of those of Rome; nothing of the mutual relations of their different classes, of the general social status of the peoples, of their religions and religious observances, their amusements, their home lives, their methods of education, — in fact, of the actualities of Greek and Roman life, city and country. There were, indeed, two books upon these matters, — Adams's "Roman Antiquities," and Potter's "Antiquities of Greece," both in somewhat general use; but, compared with the later *Gallus* and *Charicles* of Becker, those instructive and charming delineations of Roman and Grecian life, they were disheartening in detail and dry in grim statistics. Of the histories of these two peoples we learned something; both something, but not much, of the influence of their founders and lawgivers in making them what they became, — Sparta, the home of brute-force, with its bullies and boxers, thieves and fighters; Athens, with its historians, its poets, its dramatists, its painters, superadded to its heroes; and Rome, with its long array of warriors, its conquests, its arts, its development of the great principles of law, and its influence upon general civilization, — something we learned, but not in superabundance.

So, too, in the mathematics, the books used and the methods of teaching were at the disadvantage of the times. Neither were lucid nor alluring. I remember especially the forlorn agony of my first wrestling with algebra, then part of the work of our freshman year, and studied in Webber's Mathematics, as was geometry in the sophomore year. To my then unripe mathematical brain, unequal to any abstract generalization, the substitution of letters for digits was an obscure muddle, an inscrutable mystery, which "no fellow could find out;" at any rate, no such immature dullard as I then was. Geometry was no less difficult; and the sympathetic efforts of Tutors Phillips and Kendall gave me no relief; nor did those of Father Brosius, a Catholic priest of Boston, who gave private lessons in old Theatre Alley, (now Devonshire Street), to such mathematical imbeciles (*Quorum pars*), as were consigned to him from Cambridge, we taking our lessons on Saturday afternoons. And yet in after-years, and with the aid of lucid books, with their better methods, these sciences became plain and attractive, giving me the very best mental discipline. Nay, when I became a teacher, my specialty was therein, and I took the utmost delight in imparting what I knew of them to those who came under my charge.

The last half-century has, in fact, been most affluent in supplying books of reference, — before very few and unsatisfactory, — and means and methods of illustration, that have immeasurably increased, both the power of operating upon the student-mind and the receptivity thereof. This will be acknowledged to be true by every one who will compare the requisites for admission into our colleges, and the after college-work of the first and the third quarters of the passing century. The teaching-men of my college day taught conscientiously and earnestly, and as well as the times and the means afforded, permitted them to teach. It may seem surprising to the modern teachers and taught, that such an indispensable as a blackboard was not known till as late as the year 1825, and was then not specially welcomed. Even now, some common schools in Massachusetts have not introduced it. In fact, college then seemed a *quasi* prolongation of school, with harder work upon more difficult subjects and writers. I do not mean to reflect upon the methods pursued, nor upon the teachers pursuing such methods. The *ars docendi* was below the standard of our later days, and it would be unjust to judge the work done by the standard of to-day. Judged by its own surroundings, and by the earnestness of the men in charge, who "did what they could," it merits commendation; and we older ones congratulate the young men of to-day on having so many and so great advantages. They are far in advance of ours in every detail, and ought to be appreciated and faithfully utilized. Heartily felicitating them, we each of us say, *Non equidem invideo; miror magis.* Dr. Peabody alluded to the "hearing" of recitations "without note or comment." It was really so, even to the order of "taking up" the reciters, and it brings to memory an incident in the room of Professor Popkins, ("Old Pop," *vulgo dictus*). Our class was subdivided into four sections; these occasionally intermingled, as first with second, first with fourth, second with fourth, and so on. It happened on this occasion, that the first and fourth divisions were grouped, bringing the lads with initial A at the head, and those with initial W at the foot. Now the professor's habit of taking up had been rigidly alphabetical. But somebody had amazed him by hinting that the innocents with whom he had to deal, might possibly be in the habit of counting noses, and preparing accordingly, as was the lamentable fact. He had, on a certain day, closed recitation with the W's, and it was expected that he would next begin with the A's; and therefore some twenty A's, B's, and C's, — but very few else, — got "booked," the fellows at the tail taking it easy. In due time we gathered together: the good man came in, and, taking his seat, earnestly gazed a while (his right foot over his left knee, and his right shin rejoicing under its customary manipulation) at Tod Adams. Then, whisking round with a sudden jerk, he shrieked out, with a grim and mischievous chuckle, "Williams, now I've got you!" and so he had. A roar of laughter rent the room; and Williams, with sundry other bankrupts at the tail end of the division, took the "deadest of screws."

Of the lectures of the gentlemen named by Professor Peabody, I had no experience; my connection with Harvard ceasing at the end of the sophomore year in 1816, for reasons doctrinal and financial. Harvard was reputed as beginning to be participant in the liberal views advocated by Rev. William Ellery Channing; and the Rev. Dr. Kirkland, then President of the University, and prior to that minister of the New South Church in Summer Street, Boston, was known to entertain similar views. This alarmed my father, an Orthodox clergyman,

who had doomed me for the same profession, the added pressure of impecuniosity deciding all doubts. The salary of a New England minister in the rural regions, in his day, was £100, Old Tenor, equal to $333.33, and so on to an infinity of threes. Beside that he was then pulpitless, and unequal to the demand. At Dartmouth the doctrinal belief was more congenial, the expense much less; and thither I went, joining the junior class of twenty-eight members, of whom I am now the sole survivor. It is but just to Harvard to declare that it was then, as ever, unsectarian in its influence, and gave to each student the largest liberty of religious preference. At Dartmouth, where then a religious revival was in vivid action, the sympathies of the government were earnestly promotive of what were denominated the Orthodox views in religion. A great many religious meetings were held, in which professors and tutors took active part, and which students were exhorted to attend. A deep impression was certainly made; fifty-two out of the hundred and sixty-six students whom I there knew, becoming clergymen, to sixty-seven out of the three hundred and ninety-three whom I knew at Cambridge, or thirty-one per cent in the former to seventeen per cent in the latter. I do not intend to speak of methods of instruction at Dartmouth as compared with those at Harvard. In fact, they were in each mainly the hearing of recitations; and, in each, the scholars who entered to accomplish the real object of a college life, did an immense amount of the hardest study, on the plain principle that, —

"Nil sine magno
Vita labore, dedit mortalibus."

There is before me, as I now write, the latest Triennial of each institution; and, as I glance at the names of those whom I knew at each, I see a roll of men (*plerique nunc obdormierunt*), who conferred highest honor upon their *alma mater*, by the deserved honor they obtained for themselves in lives of purity and of highest usefulness. To each college every one of her sons owes a debt of constant gratitude. I, and hundreds of others, earnestly wish it could be by us substantially repaid; but, as "silver and gold we have none," we can only render words of heartfelt benediction, —

Alma Parens! tibi non potis est persolvere dignas
Grates; sed prius has animas reddemus in auras
Quam subeant animis meritorum oblivia nostris.

SOME OF THE SCHOOLS OF PARIS.

BY FREEMAN SNOW.

THE two chief institutions at Paris for higher education are the University and the College of France. The University, or more properly speaking the Academy of Paris, — a branch of the University of France, — was founded by Napoleon I. in 1808, and comprises five faculties, — law, medicine, theology, letters, and sciences. The last three of these are usually called the Sorbonne, from the name of the old building in which they are located. Another faculty has been recently added, under the name of the "École Pratique des Hautes Etudes," almost entirely devoted to philology and archæology: as yet it seems not to be very successful, students not being found to patronize it.

Beside the University, but independent of it, stands the venerable College of France, which has grown up by successive additions to two chairs — Greek and Hebrew — founded by Francis I. in 1529. The present number of chairs is about thirty, devoted, with a few exceptions, to the humanities. Its corps of professors, past and present, includes many of the greatest names among French *savants*. At present, for instance, there are such men as Laboulaye, Taine, Renan, Charles Blanc, Adolph Franc, Levasseur, Leroy-Beaulieu, Guillaume Guizo, etc. The art of lecturing is found here in its perfection: a French lecture is brilliant *par excellence*. The courses at the College of France, as well as the greater number of those at the Sorbonne, are popular in their character: they are all free, and open to the public. Consequently the audiences are of a heterogeneous nature: they include nearly all classes of society, the blouse even being not unrepresented. Middle-aged and elderly people are, perhaps, in a majority; and ladies often form more than half the audience. Law and medical students are required to attend at least two courses in belles-lettres, but, in fact, they seldom do so; and generally the student class is conspicuous by its absences at the Sorbonne and College of France. In the law and medical schools the public lectures are supplemented by the private conference, corresponding in a measure, to the *seminar* of the German universities. At Harvard we have the public lecture and the *seminar*, or private conference, so combined that there seems to be no place for the last named, unless, perhaps, in the case of a class so large that the instructor cannot get at the individual men. But the American student, if he be not already well posted in the literature of his subject, feels a disappointment in the public lectures at both the French and the German universities. He has been taught in his college course to compare authorities on disputed points, and to exercise his own judgment in forming his opinions. Not so in the universities just named: the lecturer is the law unto his hearers, and other authorities are seldom alluded to. Hence the system of the *seminar* is a necessity here for students who wish more than a general knowledge of the subject, and it is in the *seminar* that the real special work is done.

Of the special schools of Paris, one of the most interesting is the School of Political Sciences (École Libre des Sciences Politiques), founded about nine years ago by M. Boutmy. It seems to take the place of the former "Administrative School," founded by the government, but which proved a failure. The full course covers a period of two years; and the object of the school is practical instruction in political sciences. There are two general sections, — that of administration, and that of diplomacy. The ground covered by lectures and conferences is increasing somewhat from year to year; at present the curriculum for the two years includes about the following subjects: administrative organization compared; administrative affairs; the financial system of the principal states; public revenues and imposts; financial legislation and public accounts; organization of financial revenues, and rules of public accounts; political economy; commercial legislation compared; judicial organization; history of treaties of commerce since 1786, and the customs *régime* of France; history of treaties from the Peace of Westphalia to 1789; analysis of the principal treaties from 1648–1789; diplomatic history of Europe since 1789; organization of the diplomatic service (practical exercises); constitutional history of France, England, and the United States, in the last hundred years; parliamentary and legislative history of France from 1789 to 1852; analysis of the constitutions of Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, and Austria-Hungary; law of nations; private international law resulting from treaties, and the consular service; geography and ethnography; statistics; industrial and commercial geography; civil legislation compared; the English and German languages. Of these courses one may take the whole, or any lesser number he chooses. The library, though not large, yet contains most of the practical works necessary for consultation, as also the leading foreign journals and periodicals. The council of administration and the corps of instructors are composed largely of distinguished men; many of them being connected also with the University or the College of France.

It will be seen from the above programme of studies that the school furnishes a practical education in every department of the government; and more than this, by a selection of courses, it may be made a fitting supplement to a liberal education for any one who would take a part or an interest in public affairs. The instruction, as will be seen, is largely comparative; and the diplomatic side is particularly strong. Another advantage to the foreigner is, that he comes in closer contact with the French student than is possible at the universities.

If there existed a permanent and regulated civil service in the United States, we might introduce such schools with great advantage. As it is, the class of young men would doubtless be small who would take such a course without any ulterior practical object in view. We have no treatises, even, which teach the practical workings of the different departments of the government; and the candidate who is fortunate enough to obtain a position generally comes to it a novice in all that pertains to it.

MODERN PHYSICAL LABORATORIES.

BY PROFESSOR JOHN TROWBRIDGE.

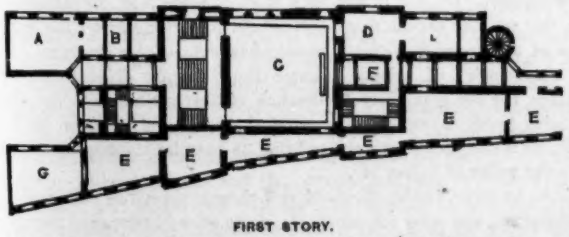
For many years professors of physics, who have desired not only to teach the laws of mechanics, sound, heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, but also to advance human knowledge by research, have had small laboratories or workshops in which two or three advanced students could work with the instructor. Within a few years physical laboratories for elementary instruction in physics have been established in technological schools and colleges to accommodate a large number of students. These elementary laboratories stand in the same relation to the subject of physics that chemical laboratories for elementary students stand to the subject of chemistry. It is necessary, in order to obtain a knowledge of chemistry, to experiment and to study matter in various stages of transformation: it is no less important for the student of physics to handle instruments, and to cultivate a certain scientific instinct, in order to make what is dry and repulsive when presented merely in encyclopædic text-books on physics seem full of momentous issues which affect our daily living and the future of the human race.

GROUND FLOOR.

F, small chemical laboratory; H, workshops; I, room with piers, for precise measurements; J, library; K, rooms for assistants; L, vestibule; M, room for gasometry and work in various stages of perfection.

Fig. 1. THE BERLIN LABORATORY.

Physical laboratories of the types we have mentioned are not new institutions; but the progress of science has been so rapid that the small private laboratory of the professor could not contain the necessary facilities for the prosecution of research; and the large elementary laboratories for beginners are evidently not the places for scientific investigation. Physical laboratories have therefore been founded for the prosecution of systematic observation, and have grown out of the exigencies of the subject in the same way that astronomical observatories have grown from small beginnings in unsteady and temporary rooms. Investigations in physics resemble researches which are prosecuted in astronomical observatories in requiring a building with certain arrangements for steadiness and stability, and with rooms fitted for special work. Researches can-



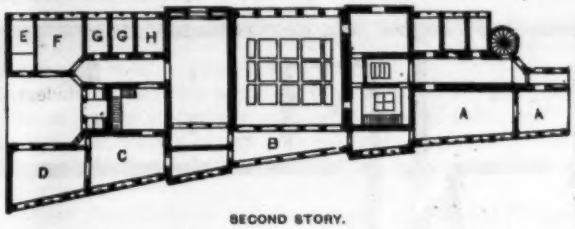
FIRST STORY.

A, small lecture-room; B, room for acoustical work; C, large lecture-room; D, preparation room; E, room for assistants; F, battery chamber; G, collections in crystallography; L, rooms for apparatus arranged according to subjects.

Fig. 2. THE BERLIN LABORATORY.

not be conducted in physical laboratories in which the chief work is the instruction of a large number of students. To endeavor to investigate under such conditions, would be like working in an observatory where the telescopes are employed in teaching the students to map the heavens.

From physical laboratories come the exact measurements which are necessary in the arts. The Atlantic cable works to-day only through the employment of units which have been carefully tested in physical laboratories. The intelligent steam-engineer uses tables



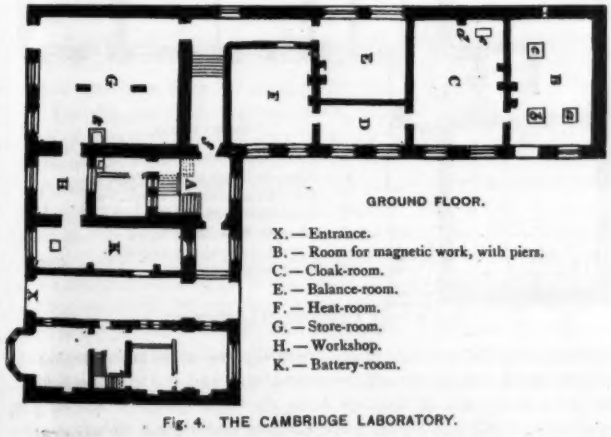
SECOND STORY.

A, elementary laboratory; B, hall; C, retired room for acoustical and magnetic work; D, work-room and store-room; E, dark chamber; F, photographic room; G, rooms for optical work; H, acoustics and mechanics.

Fig. 3. THE BERLIN LABORATORY.

of the tension of vapor, which are the result of arduous scientific investigation. There are many questions in relation to the economical employment of steam at low pressures, or steam at high pressures, which must be solved in physical laboratories public or private. The money-value of such investigations cannot be over-estimated. Let the visitor to a hospital ask himself what will be in the future the most efficient means of alleviating human suffering, or at least of obtaining an intelligent comprehension of the mysterious agencies which are at work in the marvellous engine which we call a man, and I think his final answer will involve the idea of a physical laboratory in which investigations can be made upon the various manifestations of heat, light, electricity, and magnetism.

The best-equipped physical laboratories of to-day are the Cavendish Laboratory at the University of Cambridge in England, of which Professor J. Clerk Maxwell was the director; and the physical laboratory of the University of Berlin, which is under the charge of Helmholtz. Each of these laboratories cost in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand dollars; and, in their equipment, they represent the advanced scientific ideas in regard to physical science.



GROUND FLOOR.

X. — Entrance.
B. — Room for magnetic work, with piers.
C. — Cloak-room.
E. — Balance-room.
F. — Heat-room.
G. — Store-room.
H. — Workshop.
K. — Battery-room.

Fig. 4. THE CAMBRIDGE LABORATORY.

It will be noticed, from the accompanying plans, that separate rooms are devoted to each subject, — a room for light, another for heat, another for measurements in electricity. This arrangement is essential; for the success of an investigation generally depends upon the instruments remaining in adjustment, and this cannot be done in rooms open for miscellaneous laboratory work. The accompanying plans of Professor Helmholtz' laboratory in Berlin are drawn on a scale of 64 feet to an inch, and it will be seen that the laboratory building is longer than Sever Hall, and varies in width from eighty feet to forty-eight feet. It will be noticed, that, besides the separation of the building into rooms for special work in various departments of physics, there is a small lecture-room, and also a large lecture-room. This arrangement is essential in the best scheme of instruction in physics;

for each student should not only listen to lectures, but have an opportunity to present his views before an audience with experimental illustrations. A library is also provided. No scientific department in a university can be said to be in a good working condition which has not a small reference library within its own especial domain.

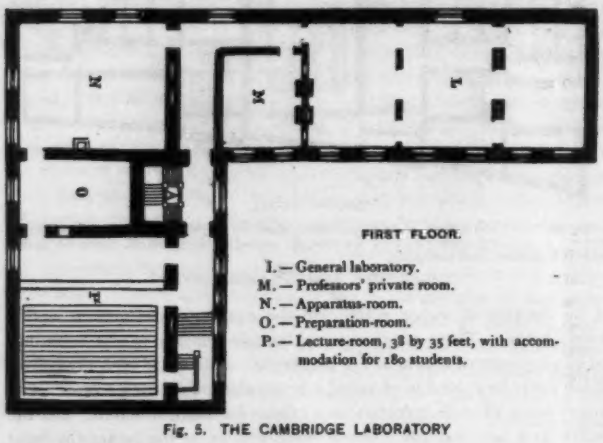

FIRST FLOOR.
I. — General laboratory.
M. — Professors' private room.
N. — Apparatus-room.
O. — Preparation-room.
P. — Lecture-room, 38 by 35 feet, with accommodation for 180 students.

Fig. 5. THE CAMBRIDGE LABORATORY

The remaining plans[1] are of the Cavendish Laboratory at the University of Cambridge in England. One wing is about a hundred and twenty feet long, and the other over eighty feet. The same plan is adopted in the subdivision of the space on each floor as in the Berlin Laboratory.

From the study of these two laboratories, we perceive what is thought to be essential by the leaders in scientific thought for the prosecution of scientific investigation. The physical laboratory of Harvard University is for the students, and the apparatus must be

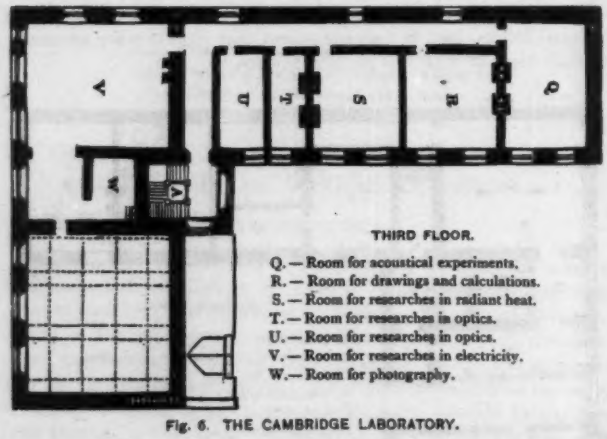

THIRD FLOOR.
Q. — Room for acoustical experiments.
R. — Room for drawings and calculations.
S. — Room for researches in radiant heat.
T. — Room for researches in optics.
U. — Room for researches in optics.
V. — Room for researches in electricity.
W. — Room for photography.

Fig. 6. THE CAMBRIDGE LABORATORY.

employed in daily instruction. Nevertheless a certain amount of original work is required from each student; and the men best fitted for the prosecution of research have the opportunity of working in new fields. Still this higher work is done under great disadvantages in a general elementary laboratory. The department of physics in the University also suffers in regard to unity of action, from the fact that it occupies two buildings widely separated from each other. This is not the case with any other scientific department of the University; and the physical department also stands alone in its want of provision for the successful prosecution of scientific investigation.

We cannot conceal from ourselves that Cambridge is not the centre of physical investigation. This is due, in large part, to the fact that the opportunities offered to post-graduates for physical research are poorer than elsewhere; and it is for the friends of the University to consider whether its intellectual side should be subordinate to its teaching functions.

[1] Plans 4, 5, and 6 are reproduced from *Nature*.

UNIVERSITIES AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

BY PROFESSOR N. S. SHALER.

It is at once the good and the ill fortune of physical sciences, that they have a closer relation to the economic side of human life than ever belonged to the other branches of learning. This relation is happy in its effects, in that it secures a firm place for these sciences in the esteem of the industrial classes, who feel themselves aided by the advance in this branch of learning; and this esteem brings the unscholarly part of mankind — a class that is becoming the directing force of society — into more sympathetic relations with some part of abstract learning. It is unhappy, in that it leads men to believe that the natural sciences may afford them a new and entirely different sort of culture, which may be pursued to the neglect of the older and less profitable branches of learning. In this division of the sciences many now hope to find a field of education which may afford all that men need of pleasure and of profit. From the tilling of this field they expect crops that shall charm by their blossoms, and profit by their fruit; and they hope to abandon the old gardens of education in which little is grown that could be ground in the mills or spun in the looms of life.

A glance at the recent history of science-teaching will make the thoughtful educator fear that no small danger to science may come from the hold that this idea is getting upon economic minds. On every side we see strong schools arising that are primarily devoted to the instruction of youths in those branches of natural science that may be made of use in the practical walks of life. The technical education that at first was given in connection with the universities is rapidly drifting away from their halls, and into the control of schools whose aim is to subordinate culture to craft, and deep-rooted knowledge to acquirements of immediate profit. All the great industries of this country are passing into the hands of men trained in these schools. It is not to be denied that the immediate result of the contribution of well-trained men who come from these schools to the management of our industries is advantageous to the economic development of the country. Division of labor, and the specialization of acquirement that goes therewith, have always an immediate profit. But it may well be doubted whether this process is, in the end, advantageous to science, or to the society that has so eagerly adopted it. In the first place, it tends still further to separate the old and the new branches of human culture, which it should be the aim of all true friends of culture to unite firmly together. It also strongly tends to divide men who follow physical science, into two classes, the pure investigators, and the men of affairs, and to place between them a barrier of diverse objects and sympathies. Now, it is to the last degree important that this division should not be made, if the educational effect of science in the economic classes is to be secured. If the chemist of the dye-shop, or the geologist of the mine, is to have the share only of those sciences that fit him for his trade, he is not likely to become a contributor to science, for he will never have learned the ways of the investigator. Yet it is in just such work as these men are called on to do, that we may expect many of the best opportunities for the extension of our knowledge of a theoretical as well as of a practical kind. If the votaries of science become thus sharply divided into two classes, the one going into the realms of abstractions, and the other clinging firmly to technical knowledge, science will abandon its best field, for it can no longer hope to bring its peculiar training in research into the walks of active life.

It is, however, in the effects of this change upon the future of our universities, and upon the prospects of the general education they seek to give, that we find the most to apprehend. Our universities have a singular responsibility in this matter: it is their peculiar duty to keep for the societies about them the good that men have won from the past, and to so direct the course of education that what is new and valuable may be brought into relation with the old. Something of this they can do within their own walls, but the larger part of it must be done by the men whom they send out into the world. It is their duty then, to send out laborers fit for the work the world demands of educated men; workers who add to the training that experience shows

to be necessary for the best development of the mind, whatever special training this or that peculiar branch of learning may require. By so doing, and in no other way, can they hope to maintain the hold they have hitherto had on society. If it should come about that all the men who direct the application of the sciences to the arts are to be bred in schools that have thrown aside the traditions of university culture, the universities will lose the sympathy and understanding of the men who more than any other class are to give tone and direction to the new society that our great industries are building.

There is little doubt that our universities are still strong enough to recover their hold on this field if they will but labor to do so. There is a vague, but, on the whole, well-apprehended belief, in the educated masses of our people, that the university gives a certain quality of mind that fits its possessor for a higher level of activities than any technical school can give. Let our universities but meet the objection that they do not give the lower and indispensable parts of this training which the technologist requires, and the people will prefer the education within their walls to any other. By some it is urged that this training is out of the genius of the university, that it cannot properly give it; and, if it did, the re-active effect upon the spirit of the university would be bad. These are large questions, and cannot be answered here except in an altogether too brief way. Some of the practical experiences of universities seem to me, however, to have a great bearing on these questions, if they do not altogether dispose of them. Medicine and surgery are very technical sciences: yet no one will question that these branches of learning are better taught within a university than in separate schools; moreover, practical experience has fully proven that universities have nothing to fear, but much to gain, from the presence of such schools within their walls. At present many students of the college determine that medicine is to be their pursuit in life by the time they enter their sophomore or junior year. Their studies are mainly given to preparation for this work; but from the fact that their courses are essentially broad in spirit, and are thus kept within the province of university work, when they finally come to the special school they bring with them the development that comes from the teaching of men of broad views on subjects that are chosen for their developing power. The technical part of their work is thereby kept out of the narrowness into which a craft otherwise tends to fall. It seems to me that there is no good reason why all the other branches of technical education that require an extensive training in the sciences, and especially those in which all the best work is experimental, should not have the same relations to our universities that medicine now has. There are not many of these more intellectual applications of the sciences to the arts; but mining, technical chemistry, architecture, and engineering, both technical and topographical, fairly come within the province of university education for the good reason that they all require mental qualities that it is the especial object of the university to give. The larger part of the studies that lead to those arts are only taught in the best way by those who consider the matter from the university standpoint, that is, without ulterior purpose. Thus the student gains in breadth and quality by having his general training in the university, rather than in the technical school. Besides this general training, there is a certain amount of the craft teaching that fairly belongs to the strictly technical school. This requires that there should be grouped about the university the schools that take up this special work. Beyond this teaching, however, lies the practical acquaintance with the details of the art that can only be gained by actual experience with the work in the mine or the manufactory. When we take out that which had best be taught in the university, and that which can only be learned in practice among active workers, there remains only a very little that the purely technical school needs do. For instance, in mining, an art that requires a peculiarly large outfit of knowledge, the only purely technical parts of it are the departments of metallurgy and the mechanics of mining, which should be in the main studied in the mine or in the reducing-works. The parts that can best be taught in technical schools do not represent more than one year's work out of the four or five years the student should give to the preparation for his career as a mining engineer. It is so with architecture, with economic chemistry, and with engineering.

The actual additional number of instructors necessary to give these elements of special training in our universities need not be great. In this university a half-dozen teachers devoted to the work would enable it to present to the student a wider and more deeply-founded training preparatory to the various walks in economic physical science than can be furnished by any existing technical school. Such an addition would gain for the university a closer sympathy with the economic work of the world in which it is to live; and it would give to those who received their training in those departments a broader culture than can ever be attainable in schools that are, by their nature, more or less completely debarred from the investigative spirit, and the command of the various resources of learning, that mark the true university.

At one time I believed that the university could afford to neglect the work of technical instruction; but further and deliberate inquiry into the matter has convinced me that this view was mistaken, and that the true aims of a university can best be secured by drawing to it this important class of workers. This enforced change of opinion has made me the more willing to urge these considerations on the minds of those who look upon our universities as the most important foundations of our system of education.

HISTORIC ARCHÆOLOGY IN AMERICAN COLLEGES.

BY HENRY G. SPAULDING.

As an organized and recognized science, historic archæology is of recent origin. The oldest society of European *savants* devoted to its pursuit — the "German Institute for Archæological Correspondence at Rome" — celebrated last year the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. But in the earlier decades of its history its labors were almost wholly preparatory. Working in the rich field of Italian antiquities, this learned body gradually perfected the methods of the new science while acquiring some of its most valuable data. During the past ten or twelve years the conquests of historic archæology in classic lands have covered a much wider area, engaged a larger force of scholars, and attracted the attention of the whole civilized world. How generally this interest has been shared by our own countrymen, is shown in many ways. The explorations of Schliemann at Troy and Mycenæ, of Wood at Ephesus, of Di Cesnola in Cyprus, and of the Germans at Olympia and Pergamus, are probably as well understood and have been as intelligently followed by the reading public in America, as by the corresponding classes in the older communities of Europe; while it may fairly be doubted whether there has been aroused even in Germany such a wide-spread, popular interest in the antiquities of Rome as has been abundantly manifested of late years in many sections of our own country. The Archæological Institute of America[1] is one of the first fruits of this general awakening of the enthusiasm for antiquity; and the first annual report of its executive committee should be in the hands of every alumnus of Harvard. Other results of the working of the same spirit are seen in the rise and rapid growth of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the expansion and promise of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New-York City, the founding of an Art School at New Haven, Conn., the establishing of an Art Museum at St. Louis, Mo., and the addition of a valuable collection of casts from the antique to the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, D.C.

The hope is expressed by the Executive Committee of our new Archæological Institute, that through the success of their contemplated projects not only will the progress of archæological study be promoted, but fresh contributions be made to our meagre collections of antique art. The money required for carrying on explorations in

[1] The Archæological Institute of America was organized in 1879. In April of that year a circular was issued, stating that it was proposed to establish a society for the purpose of furthering and directing archæological investigation and research, and setting forth in general terms the objects contemplated and methods suggested for procedure. More than a hundred persons responded favorably; May 10, a committee to draw up a constitution was appointed; and at the next meeting, May 17, the organization was perfected. The officers for 1880 are: Charles Eliot Norton (1846), *President;* Martin Brimmer (1849), *Vice-president;* Francis Parkman (1844), Henry W. Haynes (1851), William R. Ware (1852), William W. Goodwin (1851), Alexander Agassiz (1853); Oliver W. Peabody, *Treasurer;* Edward H. Greenleaf, *Secretary.*

foreign fields, and the funds necessary for founding scholarships of archæology in our leading colleges (as recommended in the report under notice), ought to be speedily raised; and the men of means among the alumni of Harvard may be confidently appealed to for generous contributions. But, while waiting for these larger results to be accomplished, the friends of classical archæology in America should not be idle. Much can be done in many ways to create a public opinion in favor of archæological study, and to give this new but most important pursuit, carried on by such means as are already in our hands or within easy reach, its rightful place in the curriculum of all our higher institutions of learning.

At Harvard a good beginning has already been made. During the past collegiate year the prescribed courses of lectures on Greek and Latin literature have been illustrated by means of photographic reproductions of Greek and Roman antiquities; while for a still longer period illustrated text-books, together with various representations of ancient works of art, have been regarded as indispensable aids to learning in the courses of instruction on the history of art and the principles of design. The use, however, of illustrative teaching in the College, as elsewhere, is exceedingly limited. The spirit of the new method finds but few avenues open for its free and fertilizing course. There is, in general, the same hurtful separation of studies naturally belonging together, which has so long made the reading of classical literature and ancient history comparatively uninteresting and unfruitful. A system of instruction concerning antiquity that neglects those arts which are the best and clearest expression of ancient genius, cuts itself off from the most effectual means of cultivating the historic imagination and giving reality to the written records of the past. What men's own hands have wrought is certainly as true a revelation of themselves as what they have written, or other men have written about them. The maker of a "*thing* of beauty" is no less a poet — *poeta* — than the maker of a beautiful lyric; and the manual arts of any people bring us into the closest possible relation with their inner life. "The study of the course of ancient civilization as revealed in its monuments," is Professor Norton's admirable definition of classical archæology; and what can so effectively help us to realize the life of past ages, and make their written records a source at once of instruction and of delight, as the continual resort to illustrative monuments, the constant parallel study of the arts of Greece and Rome, by means of whatever reproductions of these arts will serve to bring them vividly before the mind?

The limited space of the present article precludes any further argument in favor of the thorough and systematic study of historic archæology in our colleges and higher schools. The immediate wants of these institutions, if their instruction in the classics and in history is to be put on a plane more nearly approaching that of the best schools of Continental Europe, are: —

1. Teachers in the departments of classical literature and ancient history thoroughly imbued with the spirit and conversant with the methods of archæological science.

2. An extensive apparatus for illustrative teaching. This should include photographic reproductions of ancient localities and works of antique art (to be exhibited, when possible, in the form of lantern projections, for greater distinctness and a more lifelike representation), casts from ancient busts, statues, vases, *rilievi*, etc., together with the best models of works of architecture, construction, and engineering. And, —

3. The constant association of classical study and historical reading with the contemplation of representations of the visible monuments of antiquity.

What results might be looked for from this joining together of pursuits which have been so long and so unwisely kept asunder, is best stated in these forcible words of Professor Jebb: —

"The student of Greek and Latin books would be helped to feel that the Greeks and Romans were real living people, — to have some clear knowledge, not only of their laws and wars, but also of their social life, and the objects that surrounded them in their every-day existence, — and to enjoy the most beautiful creations of their art in the light shed upon these from a kindred source in the masterpieces of their literature."

THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

SPECIAL MEETING, JUNE 2.

E. R. HOAR, President, in the chair; Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D., Secretary.

Votes of the President and Fellows were communicated and referred, as follows: Electing Crawford Howell Toy, D.D., Hancock professor of Hebrew and other Oriental languages, and Dexter lecturer on Biblical literature, — referred to Messrs. Endicott, Clarke, and McKenzie; Charles Rockwell Lanman, Ph. D., professor of Sanscrit, — referred to Messrs. Salisbury, Hale, and Holmes; Frederick De-Forest Allen, Ph. D., professor of classical philology, — referred to Messrs. Cabot, Amory, and Ware. Several honorary degrees were also reported and concurred in by the Board, to be announced on Commencement Day. The Board concurred with the President and Fellows in accepting an act of the Legislature providing that "persons not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and otherwise qualified, shall be eligible as overseers of Harvard College." The Committee on the Observatory presented their report by the Rev. J. F. Clarke, D.D.; the Committee on the Library, by S. A. Green, M.D.; the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, by the Hon. W. G. Russell, made their final report, presenting a resolution to carry into effect a recommendation of the Committee on the Library, viz.: "That under such regulations as may seem wise, and with due regard to the employment of as little labor as possible, the library should be open for the use of students on Sunday afternoons." The Board accepted the report, and adopted the recommendation concerning the library. The Board refused to suspend the rules "for the purpose of a reconsideration of the vote at the last meeting of the Board, by which John T. Morse, jun., was declared to be legally elected a member of this Board."

CAP AND GOWN.

BY ARTHUR WENTWORTH EATON.

"I passed beside the reverend walls,
In which of old I wore the gown."

— *In Memoriam.*

THE Harvard man of to-day can hardly realize that there was a time when life at College had but little of its present independence and freedom. The Harvard College of a century ago was primitive enough with her strict rules, narrow curriculum, and un-American ways. Among the most amusing regulations were those in regard to dress. Even no longer ago than the student-life of some of our professors, the college uniform was carefully prescribed, and woe to the vain youth who dared to gratify his love of dress beyond the given limit!

When the classes numbered only a dozen or two, when tutors inspected the college rooms daily, and a refusal to respond to the knock of president or professor might be followed with dreadful consequences to the student and his door, the regulations about dress were very ridiculous. All undergraduates were required to wear coats of blue-gray, with waistcoats and breeches of the same color or of black, nankeen, or olive. The coats of the freshmen had plain buttonholes, and the cuffs were without buttons. The buttons upon the coats of all must be as near the color of the coat as possible, or else be black. Students were not permitted to appear in any other dress than this, unless wearing "a nightgown" or overcoat, nor to have any ornament upon their coats, waistcoats, breeches, or hats. Especially careful must they be not to wear gold or silver lace, gold or silver brocades, or to have their "nightgowns" made of silk. And all this under a penalty of not less than ten shillings for each offence. One of the most absurd parts of it was, that the two upper classes were distinguished from each other, and from the freshmen and sophomores, by the number of "frogs" attached to their buttonholes. From 1786 to 1796 these rules were observed; and even after silk nightgowns had been re-instated, and frogs abolished, the student must limit himself, in his choice of clothing, to a coat of dark blue or

Oxford gray, with three "crows'-feet" of black silk cord on the sleeve of a senior, two on the sleeve of a junior, and one on that of a sophomore; while the poor freshman's sleeve went unadorned. More than this, the coat must be single-breasted, with a rolling cape, square at the ends, and with pocket-flaps; the waistcoat must have a standing collar, and the pantaloons be made of Oxford gray or black bombazette, or, if "of linen or cotton fabric, of white." And on no account is he permitted to wear a cravat of any color except black or white.

These were the days, let us observe, when Harvard students were forbidden, under penalty of five shillings, "to profanely curse or swear," and under a still heavier penalty "to play at cards or dice, or any game for money or other things;" when a blessing was asked and thanks were returned at commons, and thirsty fellows all drank their cider from the same bowl; when the lordly senior was fagged by the frightened freshman, and the Hasty Pudding Club mingled scholarly debates and essays with its pudding and molasses, and closed its meetings with a hymn to the tune of old St. Martin's.

They were sad times for the freshman. Poor fellow! he must not even speak to a senior familiarly, nor with his hat on, but must so conduct himself "in all respects, as to be in no wise saucy to his seniors." Indeed, the College customs forbade him even to wear his hat in the College yard "unless it rains, hails, or snows;" nor must he even stop to ask, "Who is there?" when any one knocked at his door, but open without any delay.

This fagging business was barbarous, and the social distinctions which it involved were wholly undemocratic. It was, of course, introduced from the English schools, and, with other customs almost as reprehensible, was tolerated by the College authorities until by degrees it wore itself out. It seems strange that the time-honored cap and gown of the English universities were not likewise adopted. But we find no mention of them until about 1760, a hundred and twenty-five years after the foundation of Harvard College. And then it is simply recorded that for daily use, in summer, long gowns of calico or gingham were worn by the students in the College and in all parts of Cambridge, and, in winter, similar garments of lambskin, — a thick colorless stuff, — but on public occasions black gowns were permitted.

There is an old sketch of the College campus, by Paul Revere, where in the background is to be seen the president, staff in hand, walking in solemn dignity before one of the buildings, while near by parades a senior in his cap and gown, and at suitable distances two awed freshmen appear, also in trailing gowns, but with uncovered heads. In the laws of 1790 it is recommended that the students appear in the black gown on all public occasions, and in those of 1848 every candidate for a first degree is directed to wear a black dress and the usual black gown. One of these "public occasions" is described in a freshman's letter to his mamma, in "Harvardiana" of November, 1836.

"The performers," he writes, "all wore black gowns with sleeves large enough to hold me in, and spouted, and swung their arms, till they looked like so many Methodist ministers just ordained."

The academic costume, however, has never been in daily use in any of our American colleges, not even in those about which the "dim religious light" of the middle age tries hard to gather. Why it never became a feature of the daily American college life, we can only conjecture. But it is more than probable, since it has always been retained in the Canadian colleges, that the stern Puritanism, which so hated the ritual of the English Church, including its gown and surplice, could not even in its schools endure the vestment which savored of popery.

There is perhaps no record of the earliest adoption, by the universities, of the cap and gown. From time immemorial the term "gownsmen" has been applied to students in the English colleges; and although once in a while some writer like Kingsley ridicules the costume, at Cambridge or Oxford no student thinks of appearing at lectures or prayers, or of venturing without the gates of his college of an evening, without his cap and gown. On Sundays and saints' days, Mr. Bristed tells us, the gown is exchanged for a white surplice, in which the student looks "very innocent and exemplary;" but in the colleges of the British Colonies the surplice is never worn, and in many the cap and gown are not required at daily prayers and recitations. Every student, however, is supposed to have his academic dress, and to appear in it at stated times.

At Harvard it is rarely seen except on Class Day and Commencement Day, when it is worn by some university officers, and by the speakers. At the college commencements in Canada, however, every senior wears it at graduation; and, when he receives his degree, is invested with the down-edged bachelor's hood, while every master of arts is adorned with his more distinguished red-silk-lined hood. Added to this is the well-known close-fitting cap, with its square top and falling tassel; and so the most insignificant senior is invested with a dignity which belongs, perhaps, in reality to his costume.

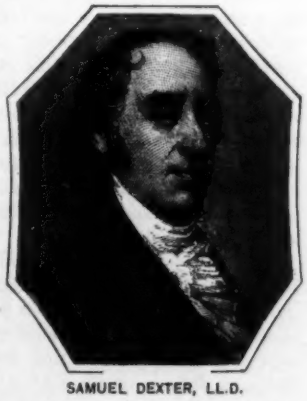
As to the origin of it, the gown is probably only the Roman toga, worn in the first century of our era, not as the common dress, but reserved for state occasions; after that adopted by the clergy, and so by teachers and students in the ecclesiastical schools of the middle age. With little doubt the dress is a relic of monasticism, since mediæval learning belonged to the Church, and since the connection of the black gown with the surplice has always been so intimate.

Puritan New England is evidently growing fond of at least a moderate degree of the ritualism that she once condemned so severely; and, therefore, is it quite impossible that the students of her Harvard will some day crowd the daily prayers at Appleton, or the lectures at University or Sever, arrayed in the academic cap and gown? For the present, at least, the Harvard man will have to content himself with the universal ulster, and to renounce entirely, except in its figurative sense, the honored title of gownsman.

FOOTPRINTS OF EMINENT HARVARD GRADUATES.

PICKINGS FROM THE MAIL-BAG.

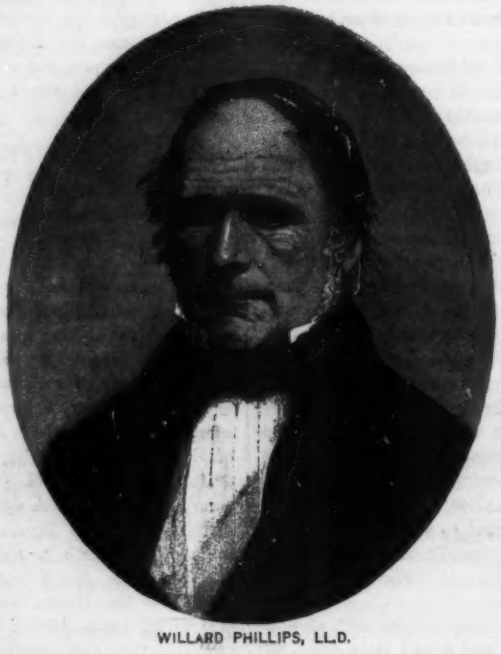
THE mail-bag brings us many curious bits of matter, which are often quite suggestive; and we intend to pick at random for some of these suggestions, in the hope that they may prove of interest to our readers. It is nothing strange to receive a subscription, yet it is quite pleasant to receive payment for one by a check bearing an excellent steel engraving of a distinguished American who graduated at Harvard just a century before. And this happened a short time since when Commissioner John Eaton sent in a subscription for the Bureau of Education at Washington. In the lower left-hand corner of the draft was the portrait of Samuel Dexter, a facsimile of which accompanies this sketch. A similar engraving appears in one of the issues of fifty-cent notes issued under the acts of March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864. It will be remembered that Mr. Dexter had been at various times United States representative and senator, and was also secretary of war. He declined at one time a foreign embassy, and at another an extraordinary mission to the court of Spain. When Mr. Jefferson became president, Mr. Dexter withdrew from public employments, and returned to the practice of law, and for many years had no superior, and scarcely a rival, before the Supreme Court at Washington. He was the first president of the first temperance society organized in Massachusetts. But the chief reason for his portrait adorning the currency and the drafts of the Treasury Department was his admirable fulfilment of the duties that fell to him as Secretary of the Treasury.



SAMUEL DEXTER, LL.D.

A glance at our advertising columns will be sufficient to show that to get an order for an advertisement is not an infrequent occurrence, but that to receive liberal support from a great institution that had been built up by one who graduated and taught at Harvard is peculiarly gratifying. Reference is made to The New England

Mutual Life Insurance Company, the advertisement of which occupies our front page. Willard Phillips was its chief organizer, and president for twenty-three consecutive years. It was the first company to be chartered in this country to do a life-insurance business in its modern forms: it began with only fifty thousand dollars, and has passed through a prosperous career of thirty-six years until it is now, with its cash assets exceeding fifteen million dollars, one of the greatest financial institutions in New England. It is therefore worth while to glance at the career of the man who successfully directed its affairs for the first quarter of a century of its existence. Mr. Phillips graduated in 1810, was a tutor in the College from 1811 to 1815, and received the degree of A.M. in 1813, and of LL.D. in 1853. He was born in Bridgewater, Dec. 19, 1784, of poor parents, and his early life was a hard struggle for an education and a livelihood. By his own work he secured the education that availed him so much all through his long life, which terminated at the ripe age of almost ninety years. At College he received a prize for a dissertation, and just after graduation became an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Asa Eaton (1803), in a school in Boston. In the latter part of the year, through the influence of his classmate Joseph G. Kendall, he opened a school of his own, but gave it up soon afterwards by reason of his appointment as college tutor, first in Latin and later in mathematics and natural philosophy. During the war of 1812, he issued a pamphlet entitled "An Appeal to the Public Spirit of the Federalists and the Good Sense of the Democrats," and occasionally wrote articles for newspapers. About this time he entered his name in the office of William Sullivan (1792), who then enjoyed a large legal practice. In 1814 an association was formed consisting of President Kirkland, Edward T. Channing, Mr. Phillips, and others, to publish the *New England Magazine and Review*. Mr. Phillips was to have been the editor; but, just when all arrangements had been completed, it was abandoned because William Tudor (1796) was about to establish the *North American Review and Miscellaneous Journal*. At the end of its first year, this periodical was placed at the disposal of Mr. Phillips, who conducted it with Mr. Tudor as the nominal editor till 1817, when an association was formed of the chief contributors, including John Gallison, an able lawyer, and the reporter of the early decisions of Judge Story; Nathan Hale, the editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, and father of the Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale; Richard H. Dana, Edward T. Channing, Mr. Phillips, William Powell Mason (also reporter of Judge Story's decisions), and Jared Sparks, then tutor in the College. Mr. Phillips for some years continued to be a frequent contributor, and an occasional one till 1836.



WILLARD PHILLIPS, LL.D.

About 1815 he devoted himself to the practice of law: six years later he began to collect from original authorities the materials for his treatise on insurance, which was published in 1823. In this work his general distribution of the subjects, and arrangement and order of the topics, were wholly of his own devising. Chancellor Kent gave Mr. Phillips's division of the subject the preference in his lectures, now known as Kent's Commentaries. This treatise materially aided the author's professional business, as did also his treatise on patents, published in 1837. Judge Story introduced both books in the ancillary course of reading at the Harvard Law School. In 1825 and 1826 Mr. Phillips was a representative to the General Court of Massachusetts. In 1827, by reason of ill health, he withdrew from practice, and for a season was interested in a manufacturing establishment, and made some investments which used up the means that he had accumulated; in 1828 he associated with himself Richard Robins, and resumed his practice; in 1829 he published a treatise on Political Economy; with the aid of Edward Pickering he made, in 1832, a digest of the first eight volumes of Pickering's Reports, and edited the first American edition of Collyer on Partnership; in 1837 he was member, and subsequently chairman, of a commission for codifying so much of the common law as relates to crimes and their incidents. A code of the law of crimes and their punishments was finally reported by Mr. Phillips and Samuel B. Walcott; but as the greater part of the profession in Massachusetts, at the time when the code was presented, was opposed to the codification of the common law, and believed any such attempt to be "wholly experimental, theoretical, and dangerous," it was voted to dismiss the subject. Mr. Phillips had devoted full four years of arduous labor to this task, and had drawn on many competent jurists for help in its preparation, and was always satisfied to rest his reputation on that work: it has since been of important use in this and other States, and has received the commendation of jurists everywhere. In 1839 Gov. Everett appointed Mr. Phillips judge of probate for the county of Suffolk, an office he held for eight years, and then resigned chiefly to become the president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he was one of the original incorporators. Judge Phillips was a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Americana," one of his articles being on Political Economy. In 1850 he issued a duodecimo volume entitled "Propositions concerning Protection and Free Trade," a subject in which he always took great interest.

One important part in the work of men is to exert a good influence on those who come in contact with them, and in this respect Judge Phillips was pre-eminent. In this brief notice but two of his many pupils, so to speak, can be mentioned: one, Benjamin F. Stevens, who succeeded Mr. Phillips as president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company; and the other, Joseph M. Gibbens, the successor of Mr. Stevens, as secretary of the same company, under Judge Phillips's administration. Mr. Stevens was secretary for seventeen years, and vice-president for two years. Since then he has been president for fourteen years, making altogether a period of thirty-three years, a term of service for one company longer than that of any other life-insurance officer in America. Mr. Gibbens has been connected with the company for thirty years, for the past fifteen as its secretary. The long series of years that all worked harmoniously and successfully together is sufficient evidence of the admirable personal traits of Judge Phillips, and the high regard entertained for him by those under his direction. In the latter part of his life Judge Phillips withdrew from active business, and died Sept. 9, 1873, mourned for by a host of friends by whom he was highly esteemed for his great learning, and dearly loved for his exceptionally amiable qualities.

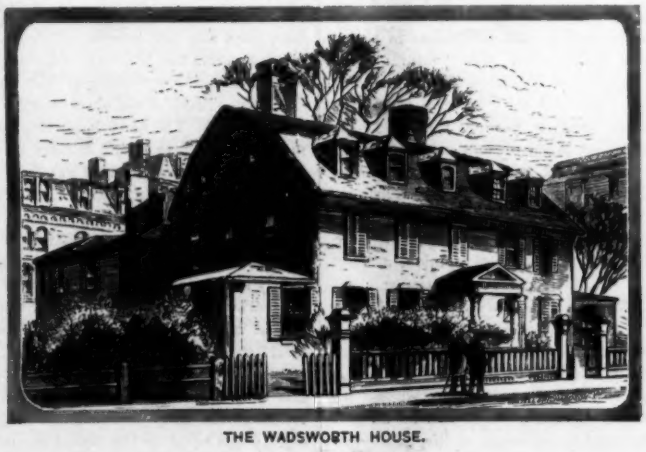
A HARVARD LANDMARK.

BY HENRY WARE.

THE old Presidents' House, for some years past known as the Wadsworth House, was erected in 1726. President Leverett had occupied the house erected by President Dunster, which was demolished in 1719 to make room for the erection of Massachusetts Hall. An ancient house — a quaint building with the upper story projecting over the sidewalk — occupied at one time by President Dunster, stood until recently on Dunster Street, next to Little's Block, where the car-house of the Union Railroad Company now stands.

In 1725 the Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth was elected president by the

Corporation. On his acceptance of the office the General Court granted him one hundred and fifty pounds, "to enable him to enter upon and manage the great affair of that presidency," and a committee was appointed to look for a suitable house for the reception of the president, which reported at the next session, when the General Court established his salary at four hundred pounds; and, "further to encourage Mr. Wadsworth cheerfully to go through the momentous affairs of his office, they resolved that one thousand pounds should be paid to the Corporation by them, to be used for the building of a handsome wooden dwelling-house, barn, and out-houses, in some part of the College land, for the reception and accommodation of the President of Harvard College for the time being." The Corporation in their address returning thanks for this grant, apparently a little distrustful of the legislative grant, suggest a hope that the General Court may "see meet to entertain a new thought, and build it by a committee of their own choosing, which would be no way unacceptable to us," expressing at the same time a willingness to "employ the appropriation for that purpose as well as we can." The suggestion of the Corporation, however, did not approve itself to the General Court. The president received his four hundred pounds in a depreciated paper currency, and the appropriation for the house, though expended "with the utmost care and frugallty," proved quite insufficient; so that, after a year had passed, the house remained unfinished, and another petition was presented setting forth the facts, and the troubles of the good president, who, it represented, "can nowhere hire a convenient house for himself, and his family is divided, some dwelling in one house and some in another. His household goods are disposed of in several houses and barns. These difficult circumstances render the speedy finishing of a house for his reception very necessary." But the General Court was unmoved; and the overseers thereupon advised the Corporation to complete the building themselves, "with all convenient speed and frugality," which they proceeded to do on credit, hoping to be reimbursed by the General Court; and the president took possession of the house Nov. 4, 1726, "when not half finished within." Wadsworth, in his diary, says, "27th of October, 1726. This night some of our family lodged at ye New House built for ye President. Nov. 4 at night was ye first time yt my wife and I lodged there." It was completed in January, however, but no money was forthcoming from the General Court. It cost £1,800, of which £800 was paid by the College.



THE WADSWORTH HOUSE.

From that time down to the administration of President Sparks, the house was occupied by the successive presidents of the College. Mr. Sparks, on his accession, owned a suitable house in which he continued to reside; and the present official residence of the president was erected for the use of President Felton, during his administration.

The Wadsworth House has been enlarged at various times to adapt it better for its purpose, especially by the addition of the wings on the front, enlarging the reception-rooms on the lower floor to accommodate the crowds who visited the president on public days. The brick addition, now occupied by the bursar's office, formerly stood on the westerly side of the house, running out towards the Law School building, beyond which, again, formerly stood the barn. This brick wing was built in President Webber's time; and in the second story was the president's study, which was occupied as such to the end of the term of Edward Everett. Up to that time the personal relation of the president to the students was much more intimate than at the present day, when many duties then devolving on the president have been transferred to the dean and other officers; but by older graduates no part of the College buildings is more distinctly remembered than the staircase leading up to the president's study.

The old house, as shown in our illustration, is a good representative of the old gambrel-roofed house of the better sort common in New England one hundred and fifty years ago. The grounds have been reduced by widening the street in front of it; only few of the stately trees that shaded it thirty years ago still remain on the sidewalk, and Grays Hall occupies the site of the pleasant old garden.

Few houses in the country have welcomed more illustrious guests than has the Wadsworth House. Washington, in 1775, had his first headquarters here, before the Craigie House was assigned to him; and the annual levees of the president on Commencement Day, especially during the administrations of Josiah Quincy and Edward Everett, whose circumstances enabled them to dispense an elegant hospitality in keeping with their conspicuous station, have been attended from year to year by the most famous of our own citizens, and have been honored by the presence of many distinguished guests of the nation and the University. The imagination of some future Hawthorne may summon up for a coming generation, as he did in the "Province House," the shades of those who have lived and moved in these now deserted rooms, that have been the scene of so many brilliant receptions in bygone days.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

Ballads and Lyrics. Selected and arranged by HENRY CABOT LODGE. Boston: Houghton, Osgood, & Co.

This collection of poems, selected, as the preface tells us, for boys and girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen, seems to be well suited to the compiler's aim. Few of the youth of our land can fail to be charmed with the narrative poems, which, with the old English ballads that are always new, will cultivate a taste for good poetry, and lead to the reading of Milton and Shakespeare. With this end in view, Mr. Lodge has placed in the collection many of the best poems in the language. The standard writers of England and America are represented, while there are also gems culled from writers who are not so well known. In connection with the poems short biographical sketches are given. This book answers in an admirable way the demands of intelligent people for an impulse toward better reading for young people, and it is an excellent substitute for many of the books now in circulation under the name of "speakers." It is neatly printed, and bears the imprint of the Riverside Press.

Doctor Indoctus: Strictures on Professor John Nichol of Glasgow, with Reference to his English Composition.

Aut scire oportet aut tacere. — *Old Saying.*
Non quidem doctus, sed curiosus, qui plus docet quam scit. — *Petronius.*

Reprinted, with Additions and Emendations, from the *Statesman*. London: Trübner & Co., Ludgate Hill. 1880. Pamph., 64 pp.

The title tells what this little book is; yet it fails to say that the strictures are of the severest class. On page 8 the Series of Primers, of which Professor Nichol's work forms a part, is praised, and the writers of most of the primers are described as men "of reigning repute;" while the author of the English Composition is mentioned as "certainly one interloper in this highly respectable group of authors; and he is such as to offer, we are compelled to say, a strange contrast to his accidental companions." Fitzedward Hall (1846), for he is the author of the review, clearly shows that this primer which pretends to teach English composition is itself a decidedly good specimen of poor composition, and that it contains in the text many words not only inelegantly but quite often inaccurately used. Mr. Hall's method of criticism is to reprint the inaccurate and inelegant words and sentences, and then show their proper or better use. The review is indeed well worth reading for its abundance of information and suggestions on good English composition. Mr. Hall seems to have made out such a clear case of incompetency on the part of Professor Nichol, that one without evidence on the

other side can justly say that all of the copies of the primer already issued should be consigned to the flames, and that a severe penalty should be placed upon any further issue.

The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl. A story of fashionable life. Edited by ROBERT GRANT, author of "The Little Tin Gods on Wheels." With vignette illustrations by L. S. Ipsen. Boston: A. Williams & Co. New York: Brentano's Literary Emporium. 1880: pp. 220.

The success of that amusing *brochure*, "Little Tin Gods on Wheels," was so flattering that it is not strange its author should have been encouraged to attempt something of wider scope. "The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl" is exactly what the title implies. The motives, emotions, and mind of a butterfly of society are portrayed in its pages with, on the whole, remarkable success. But the book is slight and unsubstantial; and the question remains after reading it, whether the thing, even though well done, was worth doing at all. More than one-fourth of the volume is devoted to a description of the heroine's first ball and the exceedingly trifling though life-like occurrences which signalized it. If Mr. Grant's aim was to produce only an entertaining trifle which will appeal to a limited class, his first novel may be pronounced a success. But it is to be feared that the delicious bits of satire, the many evidences of keen observation contained in its pages, will not prevent thoughtful readers from closing it with a sense of disappointment. Yet for a first work it is one of great promise, and is doubtless only the precursor of others which shall have a more worthy theme and purpose, and an equally artistic development.

Natural Science and Religion. Two lectures delivered to the Theological School of Yale College. By ASA GRAY. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1880. 16mo, pp. 111.

Dr. Gray, as is well known, holds a foremost rank, not only in his own special department, but in natural science in the broad acceptation now given to the term. He is no man's disciple; but he coincides with Darwin in believing that specific and, for the most part, generic differences in plants and animals do not indicate a diversity of parent stock; that "natural selection," repeated through unnumbered decades of centuries, may account for the origin of all the species in existence; and that the "survival of the fittest," to the exclusion of intermediates of which no vestiges remain, constitutes the actual *fauna* and *flora* of our planet in its present condition, as it determined the prevailing forms of animal and vegetable life in earlier stages of its development. These hypotheses Dr. Gray holds not as demonstrated truths, but as legitimate hypotheses, which give the most satisfactory explanation of known facts and laws in the organic world, which are constantly receiving added confirmation, and which, in his opinion, are not likely to be displaced or discredited. He justly claims for science paramount authority in its own sphere. Alleged religious truths cannot be received as valid by any sound mind, if they are inconsistent with ascertained laws of nature or with logical deductions from those laws. But, on the other hand, science is supreme only in its own sphere. Because it has not made spiritual discoveries with the scalpel and the microscope, it has no right to deny or ignore spiritual existence, especially when with its alleged knowledge and command of all the material constituents of life, mind, and soul, it has not been able to create either.

The evolution-theory seems, indeed, at one point, and at one only, in collision with Christianity, and that is as regards the language of the Holy Scriptures with reference to the material universe. If it be claimed — as it is no longer among men of culture — that the Bible was, word for word, divinely inspired, and that among its purposes was the instruction of mankind in cosmical history and philosophy, then there can be no truce, much less an alliance, between Christianity and the scientific theories now in the ascendant. But, had the Bible been constructed on this principle, no generation prior to our own could have understood it; and perhaps it would be unintelligible even to us; for who knows that we have reached the ultimate truth? On the other hand, if the sole aim of the sacred writers was the religious instruction of the race, then the only question is, whether science has cast doubt on the religious truths taught in the Scriptures. This question Dr. Gray answers in the negative. He shows that evolution, while it accounts for the phenomena of organized being, needs itself to be accounted for; that self-evolution from brute matter is no more possible or conceivable than the self-creation of plant, beast, or man; that the argument from design for a Creative Intelligence is only strengthened by being transferred from specific instances — always questionable — to general laws and tendencies; that there are in man characteristics which cannot be reasonably traced to any line of earthly parentage, and which indicate that he belongs in part to a different sphere and a higher order; and that there is nothing in the evolution theory which excludes the Creator from action to meet special spiritual needs by miracle and revelation, as he has manifestly best met material needs by the established reign of law.

We commend this book equally to presumptuous scientists and to timid religionists. They may find it not without profit to sit for a while under the wordfall of one whose Christian faith and piety have made his name no less precious among the "holy and humble men of heart," than it has become illustrious in both hemispheres in the records of the most advanced science of our time.

This little volume has also a value independent of, while essential to, its main purpose. It contains the most clear and comprehensive statement of the evolution-theory that we have ever seen, with the least possible use of technical terms. This alone ought to be of no little worth, as the knowledge thus conveyed seems utterly wanting in many persons who deem it incumbent on them to write or talk on the subject in the supposed interest of religion. — *Andrew P. Peabody.*

Uranometria Argentina. By BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD: being vol. i. (with star-atlas) of the "Resultados del Observatorio Nacional Argentino" at Córdoba. Buenos Aires: 1879.

It was during the residence in this country of Señor Sarmiento as minister from the Argentine Republic, that Dr. Gould saw his long-cherished design of cataloguing the southern stars take definite shape. Sarmiento was an enthusiast in matters of national education; and the foundation of a government observatory fitted well alongside of his scheme of schools, colleges, and universities. Shortly after his election as president, this project was perfected; and Dr. Gould was invited, in 1869, to undertake the establishment of the Argentine National Observatory, of which the first volume of Results makes the basis for this article. Córdoba, a city half way between the oceans, and almost on the parallels of Buenos Aires and Valparaiso, was chosen as the best site, on account of its supposed freedom from bad weather; a supposition that was hardly justified by the frequent interruptions from clouds and rains. Its cathedral and university rank among the antiquities of our continent: the city itself was droning along a last-century existence till it was half aroused by the building of a railroad to connect it with river-steamers and the sea; and, when the first train arrived, it was formally welcomed with a sprinkling of holy water by the bishop.

The woodwork of the observatory was made in Boston, and shipped ready to be put up. The more important instruments were an equatorial telescope mounted by Alvan Clark & Sons of Cambridgeport, and a meridian circle ordered in Germany; and it was the intention, as soon as Dr. Gould and his four assistants should be settled in Córdoba, to complete the observatory as quickly as possible, and proceed at once with observations for the star-catalogue. But delays oppressed the work on all sides: the Franco-Prussian war detained the German instruments and books; building progressed slowly in a country where "to-morrow" was so frequently in the mouths of the workmen; and there was even some difficulty at one time about funds: so that while the observers were all on the ground in September, 1870, the meridian circle was not mounted till May, 1872. It very soon became apparent that something must be devised to occupy the delay, and it was in this *ad interim* manner that the "Uranometria Argentina" had its origin. Although the delay proved much longer than was first expected, the Uranometry was equal to the occasion, and expanded itself beyond all previous calculation into an arduous and tedious task occupying nearly all the time of four observers for over two years: and nearly a decade passed between its beginning and its publication.

There have been many star-atlases published: some remarkably poor, and, with the exceptions named below, none very good. They seldom aimed to include all stars down to the limit of visibility to the naked eye; and, when this was attempted, the test of visibility was that the star should be of the sixth or greater magnitude as recorded in star-catalogues where the brightness had been assigned only by telescopic observation. Argelander's "Uranometria Nova," published some thirty years ago, was the first in which the natural method of direct naked-eye observation was employed to fix the limit of naked-eye visibility. Following the long-established system, the stars were grouped in magnitudes, from first, or brightest, to sixth, or faintest that could be seen with good eyesight on a clear moonless night at Bonn; but, while observations had previously seldom been recorded closer than half-magnitudes, Argelander divided each grade into thirds.

Many other star-atlases might be mentioned, which, while having the advantage of including the whole sky, all have the defect of being incomplete and untested compilations from catalogues. Among the best of these is Proctor's, published in 1870, based on the famous catalogue of the British Association: the maps are convenient in size, clear in print, and the constellation figures are deservedly omitted: "precession arrows," here first introduced, are a novelty, by which a rough allowance can be made for the change in a star's position. The criticisms noted while working with this atlas were that the co-ordinate lines were too heavy, and the stars too coarse.

Part of Dr. Gould's work while director of the Dudley Observatory at

Albany, N.Y., about 1860, was a revision of the "Nova," carrying the estimates of brightness down to tenths of a magnitude, — a great advance on previous work; but, although nearly completed, this was never published.

The next original work is the "Atlas Cœlestis Novus" of Heis, which appeared during the progress of the Argentine observations: it is essentially a revision of Argelander's work, but stars one-third of a magnitude fainter than Argelander's limit are included.

In a general way, all visible stars of the southern hemisphere were known by telescopic observation before the beginning of the Argentine Uranometry. Lacaille observed at the Cape of Good Hope in the last century; and, considering the instruments and time at his disposal, his work is a marvel of completeness. Gilliss observed in Santiago de Chile, where he was sent on the southern astronomical expedition of our government; but only a small part of his work had been published in 1870. Various observatories established in India and Australia, and some observations of the southern sky visible from the northern hemisphere, notably Argelander's extension of Bessel's zones, left few stars brighter than the seventh magnitude unrecorded.

Unfortunately, the various catalogues representing all this previous work were much delayed in their arrival at Córdoba: only a few that Dr. Gould had carried with him were at hand; and, with these for a basis, the work went on as follows: —

The sky south of ten degrees north declination, — declination for the sky corresponding to latitude for the earth, — was divided into seventeen maps, which were shared among the assistants in the Observatory; Dr. Gould being unable to take part in the actual observation by reason of extreme near-sightedness, and having, besides, quite enough in the way of direction and record to occupy all his time. On the maps all stars down to the fourth magnitude were plotted from the best available catalogue; and, with these comparatively few guides, the fainter ones were dotted in by eye-estimation of position, note of the magnitude being taken at the same time. The place of these additional stars was then read by the map-circles, and they were identified as well as possible in the few catalogues at hand. On pp. 2 and 3, Dr. Gould speaks of this method of half-guided identification of the fainter stars, implying that it insured accuracy in the work, and such was his expressed opinion at the time; but it was a method involving much tedious work that seemed unnecessary to the observers, since it was based on the supposition that they might be unable to detect disagreement between their maps and the sky. It is questionable whether this method was not more open to error than the simple one of beginning with maps containing all stars down to the sixth or even to the sixth and a half magnitude in the catalogue that was employed, and correcting such maps by a direct comparison with the sky. This certainly would have saved much time in identifying the visible stars; it is hard to understand in what way it would have led to error; and it probably would have hastened by half a year the discovery that stars of the seventh magnitude are visible to the naked eye at Córdoba: it might also have anticipated the detection of some of the erroneous identifications of the final revision referred to on p. 8.

The estimation of magnitudes was a difficult process at first, since all the observers were untrained, and had to acqure some proficiency and accuracy before their observations were well worth recording. It involved two distinct operations: first, the gauging of the standard stars in the type-belt; second, the comparison, direct or indirect, of all the southern stars with these standards. The type-belt is a zone ten degrees wide, with its middle at ten degrees north declination, and hence at equal altitudes above the horizons of Bonn and Córdoba. Within this belt, the atmospheric loss of starlight would be about equal at the two stations, and so the Argentine determinations were based on the already established system of Argelander. As at Albany, brightness was estimated to tenths of a magnitude, and only such stars as the four observers could agree on were accepted as standards: of these there were seven hundred and twenty-two, or two-fifths of those on which agreement was attempted; it was with red stars that the greatest divergence of estimate occurred. For stars below the sixth magnitude, nearly all observations were made with opera-glasses. Their visibility to the naked eye was tested by actually catching sight of them; but the estimation of their brightness without a glass would have been not only inaccurate, but excessively fatiguing, and the work was tiresome enough at the best. The type-belt now contains the best-established standards of magnitude in the sky, and must be accepted north as well as south.

Transferring the type-scale to the southern constellations involved more care than any other part of the work. As an aid, two small maps near the South Pole, but on opposite sides of it so as to culminate alternately, were adopted as secondary type regions; and from these the neighboring stars could be determined more easily. Generally each observer graded with the utmost care a few stars in his map-region, and tested the rest by these, large use being made of the opera-glass as before: then, to insure accuracy, all the stars of the same tenth of a magnitude were put in a list together, and compared directly with each other; this generally resulted in changing by a tenth or two the estimate of a quarter or third of the number, before it was considered final.

As detailed on p. 100, there were 44,500 observations of 10,650 stars; but this included many fainter than 7.0 magnitude, and when these were omitted the number remaining was 7,756. The departure of separate observations from the mean is remarkably small, and affords a good test of the closeness of the work. As given on p. 105, the average deviation of an observer from his mean value is generally less than one-tenth, and in no case equals two-tenths. The probable error of the type-belt standards is decidedly less than one-tenth. Certainly this degree of accuracy was never before attained for so large a part of the heavens.

Apart from the general use as a guide to a familiar knowledge of the sky, a Uranometry has for its end the determination of the constancy or variation of the light of the stars. Quickly changing variables are soon found, but many others whose change is slow and slight can be recognized only by long-continued comparisons. In the "Uranometria Argentina," 47 variables are noted, but of these perhaps half were known before the Córdoba work began. It is to be regretted that more exact accounts of the new discoveries could not have been published with the Uranometry: we can only hope that a second volume of results on southern variables will soon appear.

Besides the volume of text and catalogue, there is the atlas of thirteen large maps and a key, prepared with fine accuracy. Its greatest novelty is the exact limitation of constellations by a set of boundaries of determinate position: these follow the circles of the sky when possible, and are so arranged as to make no change of importance from pre-existing works. The convenience of the boundaries during the work was very great; but by reason of the disturbing effects of precession, in a few years the stars near the border lines must be submitted to calculation before their constellation can be determined. This might have been facilitated by the introduction of Proctor's "precession arrows," as was at one time contemplated: probably in order to have the maps as free from lines as possible, they were omitted.

It is not easy to condense into a small space the review of ten years of work represented by a large volume and a great atlas. All that part referring to the distribution of the stars, the form of the Milky Way, and other general questions, must be left unnoticed, though it affords much material for further description.

In praise of a work like the "Uranometria Argentina," there is no need of speaking: the result is its own praise. Careful, painstaking observation and record carried perseveringly through many difficulties, and achieving complete success in the end, has a full reward on taking a sure and high place in the astronomical work of the world. It is the greatest of Dr. Gould's completed undertakings, and would be alone sufficient to mark his name, unaided by his many well-known works in this hemisphere, or by the zone catalogue of the southern stars, which we shall hope to find in a succeeding volume of the "Resultados del Observatorio Nacional Argentino." — *Wm. M. Davis.*

PROFESSOR ISAAC FLAGG (1864) will in August issue "The Hellenic Orations of Demosthenes," with revised text and commentary.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM F. ALLEN'S (1851) new, revised and enlarged edition of "Allen's Latin Composition" will be ready in July.

REV. DR. GEORGE E. ELLIS (1833) is preparing for the press the course of historical lectures delivered by him before the Lowell Institute. They will be published by Little, Brown, & Co.

REV. EDWARD E. HALE, D.D. (1839), will publish through Roberts Brothers in July a new volume, "Crusoe in New York, and Other Tales." It will be uniform in style with his "The Man without a Country," "How To Do It," etc.

HENRY W. HAYNES (1851), chairman of the Book Committee of the Boston School Board, has been appointed to prepare twelve select lives from Plutarch, — six Latin, and six Greek. They will probably be new translations, and they are to be published in book form.

RT. REV. WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY (1834), the Bishop of Iowa, will shortly publish a neat little volume, "Some Summer Days Abroad," containing sketches of his journey, with an account of the Second Lambeth Conference of Bishops in communion with the Church of England.

PROFESSOR JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE (Ph.D. 1877) has in press an illustrated vocabulary especially designed to accompany Goodwin and White's "Anabasis." It will, however, be bound in a separate volume for use with any edition of the Anabasis. Ginn & Heath, the publishers, announce that it will be ready in August. Professor White's revised edition of "First Lessons in Greek" will be published next month, in England by Macmillan & Co., and in this country by Ginn & Heath.

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not an official publication; but it has the good-will of the authorities of the University.

The subscription price is $2.00 a year, postpaid.

All subscriptions must begin with the first number.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher*,
Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

Boston office: with Rand, Avery, & Co., 117 Franklin St.

VOL. I. JUNE, 1880. No. 7.

SHALL "THE HARVARD REGISTER" STOP?

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE HARVARD REGISTER must stop unless the graduates and friends of the University are more generous with subscriptions. No call is made for *generosity*; but there is a long list of persons — fully three thousand — who have continued to receive regularly all the numbers of the paper, without subscribing, or notifying us to stop sending it. The paper, with this number, completes its first volume. Its character is well determined, and nothing remains undone, except for its friends to say by their cash subscriptions of only two dollars a year whether or not it is worth supporting. The year's numbers will contain two hundred pages of matter and thirty good illustrations.

IT is expected that all graduates will unhesitatingly send in such items as seem to them worth printing. It makes no difference whether or not a graduate be a subscriber: we want every bit of news that reflects credit on the individual or the University.

IN the July number there will be a list of our subscribers; and the graduates' names — upwards of one thousand — will be alphabetically arranged under their classes, which in turn will be put in chronological order.

NOTES.

COMMENCEMENT-DAY, Wednesday, June 30.

THE Harvard College library will be open Sunday afternoons for the use of students.

THE west wing of the Observatory-building is being altered so as to increase the convenience of the passage-way.

THE seventh Harvard examination for women took place in Cambridge, New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, May 26. Twenty-two tried the preliminary, and two the final examinations.

THE Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, popularly known as the Agassiz Museum, will be open on Sunday afternoons from one to five o'clock until November. Any one who has not yet visited this Museum can well afford to spend an afternoon there. The admission is free to all.

THE twelfth and thirteenth annual reports of the trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, which were presented to the President and Fellows in April, have just been published under one cover, and make a handsomely printed volume of 320 pages.

THIS, the June number of THE HARVARD REGISTER, contains upward of one hundred different advertisements, many of which were written expressly to catch the eye of all persons who are directly or indirectly interested in educational affairs. The advertising pages therefore contain much information that one can well afford to acquire.

S. ELLERY JENNISON, who entered with the class of 1877, and withdrew in January of his senior year to go into business, is engaged in stock-raising in Virginia.

Now that the subject of "open scholarships" is again a matter of discussion, by reason of a recent article in the *International Review*, we would suggest that President Eliot's views on the subject are printed in No. 3 (February) of THE HARVARD REGISTER. In that article he fully replies to the arguments previously made, and anticipates the objections subsequently put forth. It will bear a second reading.

AMENDE HONORABLE. — In the notice of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, in the May number of THE HARVARD REGISTER, it was erroneously stated that the class of 1832 was the first to enjoy the German instruction of Dr. Follen; whereas he began *teaching* in College in 1825. The mistake arose from the fact that the date of his inauguration as German *professor* (in 1830) eclipsed for the moment the earlier one in the memory of the writer. — *C. T. B.*

MANY persons will be surprised to learn of the extensive circulation of THE HARVARD REGISTER. The first seven numbers comprise thirty-nine thousand copies. The various issues were, —

No. 1. January	6,000
No. 2. Jan. 15	5,000
No. 3. February	5,500
No. 4. March	5,300
No. 5. April	5,500
No. 6. May	5,500
No. 7. June	6,200
Total	39,000

These figures are certified to by the affidavit of Rand, Avery, & Co., of Boston, one of the largest printing establishments in the world.

JOHN BARTLETT, for sixteen years past a member of the firm of Little, Brown, & Co., of Boston, many graduates remember as the proprietor of the University Bookstore during the ten years beginning with 1849; but the public know him best as the author of Bartlett's "Dictionary of Familiar Quotations," which has passed through seven editions, and even now has an unlimited sale. He has now in press a volume that promises to eclipse even the book just mentioned. It consists of an index to the words used in Shakspeare. The plan of the work can be seen in the following extract from an advance sheet: —

CHERUBIN. — Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins
Mer. of Venice, v. 1.

Fears make devils of cherubins; they never see truly
Troi. and Cress. iii. 2.

Patience, thou young and rose-lipped cherubin
Othello, iv. 2.

The volume will contain about 1,000 pages, and will probably be completed within a year. In 1871 the University conferred on Mr. Bartlett the degree of A.M.

CLASS DAY OF 1880.

THE order of exercises on Class Day, Friday, June 25, will probably be as follows: —

9.30 A.M. Prayers in Appleton Chapel.
10.30 A.M. Doors open to Sanders Theatre.
3 to 5 P.M. Dancing in Memorial Hall.
5 P.M. Exercises at Class Day Tree.
6 to 8 P.M. Gymnasium open for inspection.
8 to 11 P.M. Dancing in Memorial Hall and the Gymnasium.

During the afternoon and evening, there will be music in the yard. In the evening the yard will be brilliantly illuminated. It will be closed to the public during the exercises at the tree, and every effort made to exclude all but guests of the class.

The following is the programme at Sanders Theatre, for the exercises which begin at 11 A.M.: —

I. Music.
II. Prayer by Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D.
III. Oration by Charles Wesley Bradley of Cambridge.
IV. Music.
V. Poem by Arthur Lee Hanscom of New-York City.
VI. Ivy oration by Albert Bushnell Hart of Cleveland, Ohio.
VII. Ode by William George Pellew of New-York City.

It is expected that the invited guests will be in their seats shortly after 10.30 A.M.

A "spread" is a lunch given just after the exercises at Sanders Theatre. A "tea" is a lunch given after the exercises at the tree. The chief spreads will be made as follows: the Hasty Pudding Club, in Society Building; the Pi Eta Society in Massachusetts Hall; the Signet, in North Entry of Thayer Hall; and a private spread at the Gymnasium. A "tea" will be given at Mrs. Morgan's, corner of Story and Mt. Auburn Streets.

PROFESSORS ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AT a meeting of the Corporation held May 31, it was voted "that the President and Fellows are disposed to grant occasional leave of absence for one year on half-pay to professors and assistant professors, under the following rules: —

"1. That no professor or assistant professor have leave of absence on half-pay oftener than once in seven years, unless by way of exception.

"2. That the whole number of applications for leave of absence in any one year be not, in the judgment of the President and Fellows, excessive.

"3. That the applications for the same year be properly distributed among the different departments.

"4. That the object of the professor or assistant professor, in asking leave of absence, be health, rest, study, or the prosecution of original work in literature or science."

OUR THREE NEW PROFESSORS.

THE Corporation have just made three appointments to full professorships, as follows: —

I. Crawford Howell Toy, as Hancock professor of Hebrew and other Oriental languages, in place of Professor Edward James Young, resigned. Professor Toy graduated at the University of Virginia in 1856. He then spent one year (1859-60) in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary as a student. In January, 1861, he was professor of Greek in Richmond College, Richmond, Va. During the late war he served — from February, 1862, to August, 1864 — in the Confederate army. He was then professor in the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, which was broken up in the following spring. From October, 1865, to May, 1866, he was licentiate at the University of Virginia. He then spent two years and a quarter — June, 1866, to September, 1868 — in Europe, chiefly at the University of Berlin. For ten years — May, 1869, to May, 1879 — he was the professor of the Old Testament in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, now situated at Louisville, Ky. His specialty is the Shemitic languages; and he reads with ease Arabic and Aramaic, and is also acquainted with Ethiopic, Assyrian, Coptic, and Sanscrit.

II. Charles Rockwell Lanman, as professor of Sanscrit, — a new professorship. He graduated at Yale in 1871, and received the degree of Ph. D. in 1873. He was a pupil of Professor William D. Whitney of Yale. Subsequently he studied in Germany, and in 1875 was appointed associate professor of Sanscrit at the Johns Hopkins University. He is an active member of the Oriental Society, to whose proceedings he has made important contributions. He has published a work on "Noun Inflections in the Vedas," and is now preparing a reader to be used as a text-book.

III. Frederic De Forest Allen, as professor of classical philology, — a new professorship. He is a graduate of Oberlin (Ohio) College, and also of the University of Leipzig, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. While there he was a favorite pupil of Professor Curtius. In 1873 he was professor at Knoxville, Tenn.; in 1873 tutor at Harvard; from 1874 to 1879 professor at the University of Cincinnati; and in 1879 Professor of Greek at Yale. He is the author of an edition of "Medea" of Euripides, and "Remnants of Early Latin," and several valuable papers on classical literature, some of which were published in Germany He has now several text-books in preparation, among them the "Prometheus" of Æschylus.

GRADUATES.

PRESIDENT and MRS. ELIOT will be at home to all graduates of the University on the afternoon of Commencement Day from five to seven o'clock.

JUSTIN A. JACOBS (1839) is the city clerk of Cambridge.

E. H. HERRICK (1877) is studying law in New-York City.

GEORGE H. ELDRIDGE (1876) is principal of the high schoo at Nahant.

JOHN P. JOHNSON (1846) is a banker and real-estate dealer, in Highland, Kan.

W. E. RUSSELL (1877) and Amory Eliot (1877) were recently admitted to the Suffolk bar.

HENRY K. OLIVER (1818) delivered a lecture on "Mediæva Education" in Salem, May 5.

REV. HORATIO STEBBINS (1848) is pastor of the First Unitarian Church, San Francisco, Cal.

WILLIAM H. HUBBARD (1879) is now with the North-Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES P. TOWNSEND (1858) is in the War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, D.C.

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON (1860) is the secretary of the Boston Numismatic Society.

DR. JOHN W. SAWYER (*m.* 1859) is the superintendent of the Butler Hospital at Providence, R.I.

DR. JOHN J. PARK (1858) is the physician in charge of the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester.

DR. GEORGE H. M. ROWE (*m.* 1868) is the superintendent of the Boston City Hospital.

DR. C. A. WALKER (*m.* 1850) is in charge of the Boston Lunatic Hospital at South Boston.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE (1832) was elected, May 10, the second vice-president of the New York Law Institute.

REV. LOUIS S. OSBORNE (1873) has been the rector of Grace Church, Sandusky, O., since Jan. 1, 1878.

HENRY C. HALL (*m.* 1879) is the assistant physician at the Butler Hospital for the Insane at Providence, R.I.

LUCIEN A. WAIT (1870) is one of the two principals of the Cornell University Preparatory School at Ithaca, N.Y.

WILLIAM THOMAS (1873) is practising law in San Francisco, Cal., the style of his firm being Chickering & Thomas.

REV. WILLIAM BARRY (*t.* 1829) is now living in Chicago, Ill. He is president of the Chicago Historical Society.

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE (1850) of Boston has been chosen president of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad.

REV. A. B. MUZZEY (1824) will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his settlement at Framingham, on the 10th of June.

REV. WILLIAM R. ALGER (*t.* 1847) preached in Boston at the Parker Memorial, May 16, on "The Nature and Validity of Faith."

DEXTER L. STONE (1877) of Wilmington, Vt., is general agent of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Penn.

J. G. RUNKLE (1857) is the attorney for the Northern Railroad Department of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., at Albany, N.Y.

CHARLES MONROE (1870) is in the law department of the Kansas Division of the Union-Pacific Railway Company, at Lawrence, Kan.

JOSEPH HEAD (1804), now in his ninety-fifth year, the oldest living graduate, is living with Dr. M. J. Rhees, in Wheeling, West Va.

THE class of 1877 will have its first triennial dinner at the Nantasket House, Nantasket Beach, June 29. A special boat has been arranged for.

THE class of 1855 will have its twenty-fifth annual re-union at the Parker House, Boston, June 29, at six o'clock. Edwin H. Abbot is the class secretary.

HAMILTON I. SMITH (1875) is the New-England representative of the publishing house of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor, & Co., with headquarters in Boston.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, Jun. (1874), son of ex-President Grant, is the junior member of the firm of Davies, Work, McNamee, & Hilton, lawyers, New-York City.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, son of Ex-President Lincoln, and now of the firm of Isham & Lincoln, counsellors, etc., Chicago, Ill., is a graduate of the College in 1864.

DR. DAVID F. LINCOLN (1816) delivered May 12, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, Boston, a special medical lecture to young men.

J. B. MILLET (1877) is temporarily managing the advertising department of John A. Lowell & Co., Boston. He will probably resume newspaper work next autumn.

DR. JOHN COLLINS WARREN (1863) is the anniversary chairman of the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Medical Society, that is to take place at the Boston Music Hall, June 9.

URIEL H. CROCKER (1853) has been appointed one of a commission of three persons to revise the statutes of Massachusetts. Charles Allen (1847) is one of the same commission.

DR. WILLIAM J. MORTON (1867) of New-York City has been invited to deliver the course of lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System, at the University of Vermont, Burlington.

THE address on "Individuality in Politics," by Charles Francis Adams, jun. (1856), has been issued as a campaign-document by the Independent Republican Association of New York.

AT the 681st regular meeting of the Harvard Natural History Society, May 18, R. W. Greenleaf (1877) presented a communication on "Recent Views on the Function of Chlorophyll."

DR. B. F. DAVENPORT (1867) is adjunct professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in Boston, also reporter on new pharmaceutical preparations, for the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal.*

HENRY W. HAYNES (1851), Charles C. Perkins (1843), in connection with Dana Estes and Ernest Jackson, have been appointed a committee to increase the membership of the Archæological Institute of America.

AT the last annual meeting of the Roxbury Home for Children and Aged Women, John Rogers (1820) was elected president, the Rev. S. W. Bush (*t.* 1848) vice-president, and the Rev. Adams Ayer (1848) treasurer.

DR. EDWARD W. WALKER (1874), a graduate of the Medical College of Ohio, has been recently promoted from the curatorship to the professorship of pathology on the staff of the Cincinnati Hospital, an honorary position.

EX-CHIEF-JUSTICE EDMUND L. CUSHING (1827) was recently presented with an English illustrated edition of Thackeray's works complete, by the Unitarian Society of Charlestown, in recognition of his services as organist for more than forty years.

FRANK D. MILLET'S (1869) "A Bashi-Bazouk," which appeared as a wood-engraving in the London *Graphic*, has reappeared in the *American Art Review* as a phototype. The original is an oil-painting, now the property of John Jacob Astor.

EDWIN HARRISON (*s.* 1856), one of the most highly respected citizens of St. Louis, Mo., gave the main part of the $20,000 which provided the ground and building for workshops and schoolrooms of the Manual Training School connected with the Washington University.

DR. CHARLES F. FOLSOM (1862) has recently been appointed a member of the Massachusetts Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity. In accepting this position, he necessarily resigns his secretaryship of the same board, which he has held since the death of Dr. George Derby (1838).

WILLIAM WELLS NEWELL (1859) is residing in New-York City, where he is giving instruction to private pupils. He is devoting considerable time to the study of folk-lore, ballads, etc., and has already delivered several lectures on the same subject in New-York City and at Concord.

THE fifth session of the Summer School of Biology opens at the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, July 7, and among the instructors are Professor George L. Goodale (*m.* 1863), who is to give a course of six lectures on physiological botany, and J. W. Fewkes (1875), who is to give a course of six lectures on cœlenterates.

DR. EDWARD O. OTIS (1871), after spending three years at the Harvard Medical School, served two years — 1876–1878 — as house-physician and house-surgeon at the Boston City Hospital. From July, 1878, to October, 1879, he studied in Vienna; and while in Europe visited the hospitals at the different capitals. He is temporarily living at Exeter, N.H.

CHARLES H. WHITING (1879) certainly deserves to be congratulated on the prominence, as a business man, he has already attained. It is less than a year since he obtained his degree, and yet his name appears prominently as a member of the firm of Hall & Whiting, Boston, a publishing and jobbing house that succeeds to a business established twenty years ago.

THE late Elias Hasket Derby (1824) bequeathed one thousand dollars to the Boston Latin School, the income of which is to provide six gold medals a year for presentation to graduates, as prizes for the best Latin poem, the best English poem, the best Latin essay, the best English oration, the best translation from one of the classics, and the best declamation in any language.

CHARLES W. STONE (1874) is meeting with success in his private school for the preparation of boys for college. It was opened last year by Mr. Stone, after he had served two years at the school of George W. C. Noble (1858). Previously he had taught for two years at the Forest Hills Institute, Jamaica Plain, and then tutored in Cambridge for one year.

AT the annual meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, May 5, a communication was presented by Dr. B. Joy Jeffries (1854), on "The Present Position of the Question of the Development of the Color-sense."

At the general meeting of the same society, May 19, the following communications were presented: By Charles S. Minot (S.D. 1878), on "The Tongue of Reptiles and Birds;" M. E. Wadsworth (Ph. D. 1879), on "The Age of the Copper-bearing Rocks of Lake Superior."

GEORGE W. HARTWELL (1853) is connected with the firm of George D. Newhall & Co., of Cincinnati, O., publishers and importers of music and music-books, and manufacturers and dealers in musical instruments and musical merchandise. Their publications include "Music made Easy," or the rudiments of music explained in a concise and novel manner, by Robert Challoner; the "Helping Hand," a popular Sunday-school song-book; the "Song Clarion," by W. T. Giffe; the "First Twenty Hours," by Robert Challoner, etc.

REV. GEORGE E. ELLIS, D.D. (1833), addressed the graduating class of the Mass. Institute of Technology, May 27.

THE class of 1867 will meet in Hollis 4, on Commencement Day. The same evening there will be a supper at Young's Hotel, Boston.

THE Executive Committee of the Archæological Institute of America comprises Charles E. Norton (1846), president; Martin Brimmer (1849), vice-president; and Francis Parkman (1844), Henry W. Haynes (1851), W. W. Goodwin (1851), Alexander Agassiz (1855), and William R. Ware (1859.)

THE annual Unitarian festival took place in the Boston Music Hall, May 27. President Eliot was chairman, and made the opening address. The blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody: the welcome to the clergy was extended by Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829), who was responded to by Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale (1839); and then addresses were made by Rev. Dr. William G. Eliot of St. Louis (*t.* 1834), Judge E. R. Hoar (1835) and others.

"ROLLO'S JOURNEY TO CAMBRIDGE," by two classmates of 1876, — John T. Wheelwright and F. J. Stimson, — has already passed to its second edition. It is pronounced the "literary funny hit of the season." The illustrations are by F. G. Attwood. Wheelwright, Stimson, and Attwood were the chief founders of the *Harvard Lampoon*, and have been its constant contributors. The publishers, A. Williams & Co., have advanced the price of the book from 75 to 90 cents a copy.

THE following Harvard graduates have been elected officers of the Boston Library Society: Directors, Thomas C. Amory (1841), Henry G. Denny (1852), Charles D. Homans (1846), Francis Minot (1841), George O. Shattuck (1851), Henry W. Williams (*m.* 1849); secretary, Lemuel Shaw (1849). The Society's library contains 23,971 books, exclusive of pamphlets. 382 volumes were added during last year. The society, founded in 1792, has about one hundred stockholders, and forty-eight subscribers.

THE Massachusetts delegation to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, Ill., includes the following: *At large:* George F. Hoar (1846) of Worcester, Charles R. Codman (1849) of Boston; alternates, Eben F. Stone (1843) of Newburyport, Charles Allen (1847) of Boston, and R. R. Bishop (*t.* 1857) of Newton. *1st Congressional District:* Charles W. Clifford (1865) of New Bedford. *5th District:* Henry Cabot Lodge (1871) of Nahant; alternate, Edward D. Hayden (1854) of Woburn. *8th District:* R. M. Morse, jun. (1857); alternate, Theodore Lyman (1855). Mr. Hoar was elected chairman of the Convention, and Mr. Clifford one of the secretaries.

D. D. FIQUET (*t.* 1861) of Houston, Tex., has recently appeared in a novel *rôle* for a graduate of the Law School. His health became impaired, and forced him to find more healthful occupation. He accordingly became a practical cattle-breeder; and, from authentic accounts, he has devoted himself faithfully to his new pursuit, and now claims to have discovered the means of producing sex at will. At first he made very thorough investigation into the traditional methods, but found they were uniformly unsuccessful. Then by studying the animals themselves, he formed certain theories, which he says he has frequently tried, and always with success. He has communicated the details of his experiments to the *Journal of Agriculture*, and has written letters to a scientific gentleman in Boston. The editor of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* has examined them, apparently with approval, and then comments as follows: "If Mr. Fiquet be correct in his theories, and if the results he has obtained be more than mere coincidences, they will not only revolutionize cattle-raising, but add enormously to the wealth of the world."

THE Boston Society of Natural History, May 5, held its annual election of officers; and among the officers elected were the following Harvard men: President, Samuel H. Scudder, (*s.* 1862); Vice-President, F. W. Putnam (curator of the Peabody Museum); Custodian, Alpheus Hyatt (*s.* 1862); Honorary Secretary, S. L. Abbot, M.D. (1838); Secretary and Librarian, Edward Burgess (1871). The committees on departments include the following: On Minerals, Thomas T. Bouvé (A.M. 1850), M. E. Wadsworth (Ph.D. 1879); on Palæontology, Thomas T. Bouvé (A.M. 1850), N. S. Shaler (*s.* 1862); on Botany, J. Amory Lowell (1815); on Microscopy, Samuel Wells (1857), R. C. Greenleaf (1866), B. Joy Jeffries, M.D. (1854); on Comparative Anatomy, Thomas Dwight, M.D. (1866), W. F. Whitney, M.D. (1871); on Radiates, Crustaceans, and Worms, H. A. Hagen, M.D. (Professor of Entomology), Alexander Agassiz (1853), L. F. de Pourtalès; on Mollusks, J. Henry Blake (*m.* 1849); on Insects, S. H. Scudder (*s.* 1862), Edward Burgess (1871); on Fishes and Reptiles, F. W. Putnam (Curator of the Peabody Museum), Theodore Lyman (1855), S. W. Garman (assistant in Herpetology); on Birds, Joel A. Allen (assistant in Ornithology), Samuel Cabot, M.D. (1836); on Mammals, Joel A. Allen, E. L. Mark (assistant in zoölogical laboratory), George L. Goodale, M.D. (*m.* 1863).

FRANCIS E. ABBOT (1859) is president of the American Liberal Union, formerly known as the National Liberal League of America. Samuel E. Sewall (1817) and Nathaniel Holmes (1837) are vice-presidents of the same association.

THE class of 1830 will meet at No. 16 Marlborough Street, Boston, at five o'clock P.M., on Tuesday, June 29, the day before Commencement, and will dine at six. Invitations have been sent by mail to all the surviving members to their last known address.

THE officers of the Essex Institute for 1880 include the following Harvard names: *President*, Henry Wheatland, (1832); *Vice-President*, Frederick W. Putnam (Curator Peabody Museum); *Librarian*, William P. Upham (1856). *Curators: Manuscripts*, William P. Upham; *Archæology*, Frederick W. Putnam; *Horticulture*, Henry W. Putnam (1869). *Committees: on Library*, Charles W. Palfrey (1835), Henry F. King (1868); *on Lectures*, Frederick W. Putnam, Amos H. Johnson (1853), Arthur L. Huntington (1870), Fielder Israel, Robert S. Rantoul (1853); *on Field Meeting*, George A. Perkins (*m.* 1844), Francis H. Appleton (1869).

"GEORGE H. MIFFLIN" (1862), a correspondent of the *Publishers' Weekly* says, "is an excellent specimen of a Boston boy who believes in work. Coming from an old family, he might easily have sunk into a fashionable *dilettante*, a gentlemanly frequenter of clubs and drawing-rooms, a nobody. Instead of this, immediately after graduating at Harvard, he went to the Riverside Press, began at the beginning, made himself master of all the steps and processes of book-making, became a member of the firm of Hurd & Houghton, then of Houghton, Osgood, & Co., and for some time has managed the Riverside Press with ability and success. No small part of the tasteful appearance and good workmanship of the present products of the Press is due to his skill and conscientious fidelity to his work."

HENRY M. ROGERS (1862), a well-known lawyer in Boston, is the author of the poem entitled "A Church to be Saved! Three Visions of the Old South. The Unsolicited Contribution of a Layman to the Old South Preservation Fund," and published by A. K. Loring, Boston. The first vision is that of Mad. Norton in contemplation of the good to be done to posterity by the erection of a meeting-house; the second, that of the Old South at a time when it wore a sacrilegious aspect, its walls plastered with business placards; and the third, that of Mad. Norton again, who now bewails the theft of the meeting-house, yet admonishes the savers that it is but useless to save the building if the Christian spirit dwells not within.

> "Ye savers of the church! your labor's vain,
> Until you bring this spirit back again."

THE Concord School of Philosophy opens Monday, July 12, at 9 A.M., and continues five weeks. The lectures include a great variety of subjects, and many of the lecturers are persons of national reputation. The Harvard names comprise the Rev. William H. Channing, four lectures on Oriental and Mystical Philosophy; Rev. John Albee (*t.* 1858), two lectures, (1) on Figurative Language, (2) on The Literary Art; F. B. Sanborn (1855), two lectures on The Philosophy of Charity; H. G. O. Blake (1835), readings from Thoreau's manuscripts; the Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody (1826), a lecture on Conscience and Consciousness; the Rev. Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol (*t.* 1835), a lecture on The Quandary; and there will also be single lectures by Professor Benjamin Peirce (1829), Professor Frederic H. Hedge (1825), by Ralph Waldo Emerson (1821), and George H. Howison, lecturer on Ethics at the Harvard Divinity School.

ALEXANDER W. THAYER (1843), for the last twenty years United-States Consul at Trieste, has been passing the very short vacation permitted to such government officials with his brother Dr. Henry Thayer of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Thayer is widely known as the author of the yet unfinished life of Beethoven, to which he has devoted almost his lifetime, at least such part of it as official duties would allow. Three volumes have already appeared, issued originally in German, and published in Berlin, the first volume in 1866, and the third in 1879, bringing the life down to 1816. The ill-health of Mr. Thayer has prevented the completion of the work; but it is hoped that rest and enjoyment of his visit home will so restore him, that he shall be able at no distant day to give to the public the conclusion of his great work.

The book is a wonderful example of the most careful, minute, and exhaustive study of original authorities. In this case, owing to Beethoven's deafness, these authorities are largely his own note-books, in which his conversations were recorded; and those to whom the handwriting of the great composer is familiar will realize what a task it was to unravel a scrawl that would have puzzled a Champollion. It is safe to say that this is the standard life of Beethoven; and it is no small matter of pride to us, that it is the work of a graduate of Harvard. Mr. Thayer's visit, after so long an absence, has been a welcome pleasure to his classmates and numerous friends.

HASKET DERBY (*m.* 1858) presented at a recent meeting of the Medical Improvement Society of Boston, a paper on "The Prevention of Near-sight," of great importance to all students, and to all instructors of youth. It is to be published in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* in June.

CHARLES A. NELSON (1860) edited the Boston *Book Bulletin* during its first year, 1878, while professor of Greek at Drury College, Springfield, Mo. During the autumn of 1878 and winter of 1878–9, he wrote "Waltham, Past and Present, and its Industries, with an Historical Sketch of Watertown from its Settlement in 1630, to the Incorporation of Waltham, Jan. 15, 1738;" 150 pages with 55 photographic illustrations. The Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis thus refers to this book in the Boston *Evening Transcript*, April 1, 1879: "The author of this rich and attractive volume, of but one hundred and fifty pages, modestly tells us that it nearly doubles the space within which he had intended to confine it. Certainly no reader of it will regret that he was not able to carry out his intention. There is no dull or irrelevant matter in it: on the contrary, only the great discretion and skill which the author has shown in compressing and condensing, both in note and text, the interesting and essential information which it contains, could have enabled him to present intelligibly the historic theme that he has dealt with, so as to engage the attention of an average reader by a lively and curious narrative. . . . The volume by its unique combination of the venerable in the old, and the useful and productive in the new, and by its draft upon the beautiful art of photography in abundant illustrations, is a most creditable accomplishment of the author."

In 1879 he edited and condensed, from materials furnished by Dr. Samuel A. Green, the histories of the towns of Ayer and Groton for the first volume of the "The History of Middlesex County," by Samuel Adams Drake, and wrote the history of the town of Weston for the second volume now in press. The latter contains a list, with brief biographies, of the citizens of the town who have been graduates of Harvard and other colleges.

Since September, 1879, he has been engaged with Estes & Lauriat, publishers and booksellers of Boston; at first, as manager of the "The Old South Bookstore," until its incorporation in their own store, and now upon editorial work.

Since 1876, he has been the regular Boston correspondent of the *American Bookseller*, published semi-monthly in New York City. He writes the reviews of current magazines for *Zion's Herald*, Boston; and of Boston books in current numbers of the *Bookseller and Stationer* and *Western Educational Journal*, Chicago, Ill.

THE COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES.

E. YANCEY COHEN (1881) has a short poem entitled "The Chase," in the Cambridge *Tribune*, May 14.

CHARLES A. HOBBS of the senior class (1880) has received the appointment of tutor in mathematics at St. Mark's School, Southborough.

CHARLES F. LUMMIS' (1881) little poem, "My Cigarette," written for the *Crimson*, has been reprinted in many papers, among them the New-York *Weekly Tribune*, May 12.

MOSES KING, of the junior class (1881), was granted, May 21, a patent on temporary binders for periodicals. The binders are now ready for THE HARVARD REGISTER, and will shortly be ready for the *Nation*, *Harvard Advocate*, *Harvard Lampoon*, *Crimson*, and other periodicals.

THE freshman class (1883) have now an opportunity to show their calibre by presenting their classmate, Frederick W. Morton, with a baby-coach, or some other appropriate testimonial. If he were a graduate there would be found in our columns an item under "Births" reading as follows:—

1883. Frederick W. Morton, a son, Harold Whittam, born March 3, in Cambridge.

But, as he is a freshman, his classmates should show their appreciation of the honor by due attention to the matter.

THE method of teaching which Prof. Henry Adams (1858) used so successfully in his courses in history, and which, perhaps, he introduced into this College, has been adopted by some of the instructors in other departments. Under this system, each student is obliged to make special and exhaustive study of some part of the work of the course, and to lecture to the class upon that part. The success of Professor John Trowbridge's course in physics, conducted on this method, has been mentioned in the April number of THE HARVARD REGISTER. Professor George A. Bartlett has for two years pursued the same plan in German 7. This elective course takes up the masterpieces of the so-called second classic period of German literature (1750 to 1825) with examination of the lives of Goethe, Lessing, and Schiller, and some of the minor authors of the time. A tragedy of Schiller, for example, is assigned to a student as his special subject. When the class reads this tragedy, the student, who has had some weeks for preparation, gives, in a preliminary lecture, an account of the conception of the work in the mind of the author, details as to the time when, and place where, it was written, its first performance upon the stage, and kindred matters of interest and importance. If it be a tragedy founded upon history, the historical incidents are dwelt upon at length, and the author's deviation from truth in the portrayal of his characters is pointed out. The student also furnishes notes upon the difficult points in the text; and, after the class has finished reading the play, gives a summary of the comments upon it, drawn from the chief German, English, and American authorities. After reading these criticisms, the student gives his own opinions upon disputed points, and the whole class takes part in discussion. Below is given a summary of the special work of each student for the year 1879–80, with the titles of the lectures:—

Herbert P. Bissell (1880).—1. Goethe's Iphigenie auf Tauris. 2. Novalis. 3. Schiller's Lyric Poetry.

William T. Blodgett (1880).—1. Faust (Introduction, Legend, and Textual Criticism). 2. Hermann und Dorothea. 3. Jung-Stilling's Life and Works. 4. Goethe's Erwin und Elmire.

George Griswold, jun. (1880).—1. Schiller's Lied von der Glocke. 2. Klopstock. 3. Der Hainbund. 4. Voss and his Poem: Luise.

Edward S. Hawes (1880).—1. Goethe's Reinecke Fuchs. 2. Schiller's Die Piccolomini. 3. Goethe's Early Life. 4. Discussion of Wallenstein's Motives (with Mr. Reed).

Henry C. Jones (1880).—1. Schiller's Wilhelm Tell. 2. Goethe's (*a*) Die Laune des Verliebten and (*b*) Die Mitschuldigen. 3. Kotzebue's Life and some of his Comedies.

Percy Kent (1880).—1. Schiller's Kabale und Liebe. 2. Jean Paul Richter. 3. Hölderlin.

Arthur W. Moors (1880).—1. Goethe's Tasso. 2. Schillers's Early Life and the tragedy Fiesco. 3. The Friendship of Goethe and Schiller.

Sanford Morison (1880).—1. Schiller's Don Carlos. 2. Goethe's Götter Helden und Wieland. 3. Wieland's Oberon.

George M. Perry (1880).—1. Goethe's Die Geschwister. 2. Schiller's Wallenstein's Lager. 3. The Poet Bürger. 4. Goethe and Schiller as Dramatic Authors.

Henry W. Savage (1880).—1. Schiller's Maria Stuart. 2. Goethe's Clavigo. 3. Personal Relations of Goethe and Schiller.

Otto Mueller (1881).—1. Court Life at Weimar. 2. The Romantic School, Tieck and Schlegel.

Chester A. Reed (1881).—1. Goetz von Berlichingen. 2. Wallenstein's Tod. 3. Discussion of Wallenstein's Motives (with Mr. Hawes). 4. Goethe's Friends in Weimar.

Augustus D. Smith (*t.* 1883).—1. Faust (comments and criticisms of the more recent German writers). 2. Die Natürliche Tochte. 3. Schiller's Die Braut von Messina.

THE HARVARD CREW FOR 1880.

BY EX-CAPTAIN WILLIAM A. BANCROFT.

THE annual eight-oared boat-race between crews from Harvard and Yale Universities takes place at New London, Conn., on the usual four-mile course, on the Thames River, Thursday, July 1, at 5 P.M. Only two of the Harvard crew have rowed in a university-race; yet, while lacking the qualities which experience alone can give, they have been, perhaps, more carefully drilled than was ever a Harvard crew of one year's standing, and will surely make a creditable appearance in the race. Four members from the junior class (1881)—Atkinson, Brandegee, Freeland, Howard—have rowed in their class races, until gaining places on the 'Varsity. They have therefore been working together for almost three consecutive years.

The table gives some of the usual statistics sought by those interested in boating. They were obtained June 1, and are wholly reliable.

NAMES.	Position.	Class.	Height.	Age.	Weight.
Atkinson . . .	Bow.	Jun.	5.10	21	155
Freeland . . .	2	Jun.	5.9	23	165
Howard . . .	3	Jun.	5.9½	24	170
Brandegee . .	4	Jun.	5.9½	23	167
Otis	5	Jun.	5.11½	21	174
Brigham . . .	6	Sen.	5.11½	24	180
Bacon	7	Sen.	5.11½	20	175
Trimble . . .	Stroke.	Sen.	5.11	22	158
Average . . .			5.10 7/8	22¼	168

The crew will row in a paper boat, built by E. Waters & Sons, of Troy, N.Y., and of the following dimensions: length, 58 feet; width, 23 inches; depth, 10 inches; weight, 240 pounds.

The notes below given will satisfy any one that the crew is n every way worthy of representing the University. And as Yale also has one of the best crews ever brought out, this race must certainly prove as interesting as any of its predecessors.

The bow-oar of the crew is Edward Williams Atkinson of Brookline. Since entering college, he has been familiar with the oar, having selected rowing in preference to other methods of exercise. His movements in the boat are marked with grace and precision; and although the lightest in weight, and by no means the most muscular, such is his skill, that none of his efforts are wasted, but all are applied to the best advantage in driving the boat through the water.

William Freeland of Syracuse, N.Y., before entering college, had become proficient in certain athletic exercises, but was unfamiliar with rowing. He secured a seat in his class-boat, having worked in the gymnasium, and on the river, a part of the winter, and during the spring, of his freshman year. As No. 2 in the boat, he met Cornell at Owasco Lake, in July, 1878. In the winter of 1878–79 he was a candidate for the 'Varsity.

Herbert Burr Howard of Bellows Falls, Vt. Although having obstacles to overcome, in a frame not well adapted to rowing, he has, by perseverance, and close attention to the requirements of the stroke, added to considerable muscular strength, become an efficient oarsman.

Edward Deshon Brandegee of Utica, N. Y. He was stroke of the crew in the Cornell race, and was stroke and captain in the class races. In the May race his crew were only ten feet behind the winners at the finish, and in the October race they were themselves the winners. At New London, last year, he was one of the substitutes of the University, and until the last of April he had pulled as stroke-oar of the crew; but has since pulled at No. 4,—a change made to improve the trim and make-up of the crew. He has had to counteract faults acquired in his freshman year, but by great perseverance has diminished their number, and is now one of the most powerful men in the boat.

James Otis of Roxbury was averse to rowing in his freshman year, by reason of the supposed injurious effects of boat-racing, and was therefore not a member of his freshman crew, although he doubtless could have found a seat had he been disposed to seek it. In January, 1879, however, he began to try for the University-crew, and gained a seat in the boat, which he held until relieved by another, whose experience in rowing had been much greater. He was retained as a substitute, for the New-London race, and in the fall of last year occupied a seat in his class-boat when victorious over the other classes.

Nat Maynard Brigham of Natick has rowed throughout his college course, and for four years on the University-crew. He is the most experienced, as well as the most powerful man in the boat. The small faults which he retains, and which years of coaching have not eliminated, are overshadowed by excellences to which victory in four University-races bears testimony.

Robert Bacon of Jamaica Plain tried for the University-crew in the fall of 1878, and was a member of his class-crew in the class-races of last year, but has worked regularly for the 'Varsity only since last January. His athletic training has been excellent. In his freshman year he was captain of his class base-ball nine, and has, since entering college, been a member of the University foot-ball team, which last fall, under him as captain, was quite successful. He has also held for two years the championship of the University in heavy-weight sparring. His figure is a capital one for rowing; and, with practice, he will make a most finished oarsman.

Richard Trimble of New York City, the captain of the crew, has proved his fitness for the leadership of the present crew by the success which attended his management of the 'Varsity for 1879. His rowing experience began before he entered college; and, although never claiming a seat in the University-boat until the beginning of his junior year, his skill was such, that, in a crew some of whose members had had years of rowing experience, he easily mastered the stroke, and, in a short time, was in form inferior to none.

The coxswain of the crew, Sabin Pond Sanger of Bangor, Me., is a freshman. His knowledge of steering has been acquired since he entered college; but he bids fair to attain the requisite skill before the date of the race. He is eighteen years old, five feet one inch in height, and weighs ninety-one pounds.

CLUBS.

At the annual meeting of the University Club of New York, May 15, the following-named gentlemen were elected members of the council for four years ending May, 1884: Henry H. Anderson (Williams), Franklin Bartlett (1869), Theodore Bronson (Columbia), Henry E. Howland (*l.* 1857), John O. Sargent (1830).

At the regular monthly meeting of the Harvard Club, held at Delmonico's, May 22, Andrew Oliver (1842), and Albert S. Thayer (1875) were elected members.

The University Club of New York began its second fiscal year May 1. Up to that time its receipts had been $103,454.30, divided as follows: From entrance-fees, $39,600; dues, $28,350; restaurant, $16,809.74; wine, $14,077.57; miscellaneous, $2,175.99; Committee on Literature and Art, $2,441. Its expenditures amounted to $95,005.47, which included $17,470.55 for furniture and equipment; $7,989.44 for extraordinary repairs; $49,879.80 for current expenses; $17,485.85 for investment account; and $2,179.83 for the Committee on Literature and Art. The total membership now numbers 689.

THE CLASS OF 1830.

BY G. WASHINGTON WARREN, CLASS SECRETARY.

The class of 1830 celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of its graduation on the day of issue of the first "Quinquennial Catalogue," signifying that to its surviving members and their compeers five years will seem no longer than three years did a half-century before. Of this class one fact—indeed quite singular—may be stated: it was graduated in greater numbers by one-third than it entered college. *Crevit eundo.* Thirty-six entered the first term of the freshman year; forty-eight were graduated. *Per contra*, its immediate predecessor, the famous class of 1829, entered seventy-one freshmen, and had fifty-eight graduates. In 1826 sectarian spirit ran high. Amherst College had just been chartered, after a severe and ungenerous opposition by the liberal religious party; and a strong endeavor was made on the part of its friends to influence parents in sympathy with its theological doctrine not to send their sons to Harvard, but to enter them at Amherst instead. The pure-minded, earnest, and devoted Henry Ware, sen., Hollis Professor of Divinity, was mercilessly denounced in the sectarian journals, for not preaching eternal punishment to the students. The sun of Kirkland was just verging to the western horizon. The University, as if in sympathy, seemed to be on the decline. Besides, the unusually large number admitted the preceding year to the class of 1829, made an exhaustive draught upon the Boston Latin School and the country academies. There were no public high schools in those days.

However, the class of 1830 was re-enforced by two in the latter part of its freshman year, by fourteen in its sophomore, and by two others subsequently. Only six of those who ever joined the class as candidates for graduation severed their connection from it. Of these Henry S. Edes of Providence, who was afterward minister of a church in Bolton, Mass., entered the sophomore class of Brown University, and graduated there: as an exchange for him, one from Amherst entered the class in its sophomore year; also Jonathan Mason Warren of Boston, who left on account of ill-health, and prosecuted his studies in Europe, and afterwards became a distinguished physician and surgeon, as his father and grandfather were before him; and Francis Gourgas of Weston, who, without a college degree, attained to the distinction of senator in the Massachusetts legislature, and became a noted politician in Middlesex County. These three are all deceased. Whether the other three live, and what was their subsequent career, it is not known. There were four persons temporarily connected with the class as University students, as those were then called who were not candidates for a degree. Only one of these is known to be now living.

Of the forty-eight graduates, twenty-six applied themselves to the study of the law. One, Henry Lincoln, who died in Lancaster, after a lucrative practice in this profession, relinquished it for the medical profession, which he followed with success. Four became judges in their respective States. Two became State commissioners of education. Three were representatives in Congress from other States, of whom John Bozman Kerr of Maryland, an earnest Union man in the late war, died recently. Charles Sumner was senator in Congress. A few left the legal profession for literary or mercantile pursuits. Three became editors of leading journals in other States. Of all these there are only nine survivors.

The class furnished to the ministry an unusually large number,—eleven, within one of a quarter of the class. Two died early, without settlement or ordination,—William Penniman and Henry Augustus Walker; and, though their names do not appear on the roll of the alumni *litteris Italicis*, they are still affectionately remembered as ripe scholars and devout Christians. Of the rest, six became Episcopalian clergymen, two Unitarian, and one Presbyterian. Three received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity, among whom was Samuel Brazer Babcock, who recently died at Dedham, where his pastoral life was spent. Of the eleven who devoted their lives to the ministry, but three survive.

There were six doctors of medicine in the class, including Lincoln, who was first a lawyer, and Jonathan Mason Warren, who always met with and was considered and beloved as a fu member of the class. There are but two doctors surviving. Of the rest of the class two became teachers, and fitted many boys for college,—Richard Pulling Jenks and Henry Wadsworth Carter, both deceased. The others were scholars and merchants, of whom three are living. In summing up, of the forty-eight graduates, eighteen, or three-eighths, and one University student, live to commemorate their fiftieth anniversary.

There was rather an unusual range in the difference of the ages of the members. The youngest was graduated at sixteen; the oldest, Samuel McBurney, a native of Ireland, at twenty-nine. A third part of the class were graduated at twenty and under; the rest at intermediate ages from twenty-one to twenty-six.

I do not know what occurred in the freshman year; but during the rest of the college course there was no punishment, and scarcely a college censure, inflicted upon any member. It may be said therefore to have been pre-eminently "a *good* class."

Of the societies twenty-seven of the class joined the Hasty Pudding Club, and kept up well its reputation. The Club is indebted to this class for the preparation and printing of the first catalogue of past members, a laborious duty imposed by motion of Charles Sumner on the writer, then secretary of the club. The club used to have each year, besides its regular meetings, three occasional performances. These consisted of an oration and poem, and were attended by the faculty and other invited persons. Of the six who were orators or poets, three survive. Hon. E. L. Peirce, in his faithful account of the early life of Sumner, refers to a society of "The Nine," formed in this class, and gives the names. Four are now living.

The Harvard Washington Corps was also well sustained by the class in its officers and in the ranks. The weekly drills and the three parades on exhibition days on the open College rectangle, now covered with halls, gave entertainment to the public, besides affording exercise and discipline to the members. Many gallant officers in the late war obtained their first and best drill in this corps. Its name should have preserved it.

The four annual catalogues bearing the names of the class, printed from 1826 to 1829 inclusive, are now before me. These diminutive sheets, bound in twenty-four pages of the smallest duodecimo, make but little show by the side of the thick volume of two hundred and thirty pages now issued yearly for the University. On the pages of these four catalogues, among the names of the President and Fellows, the Board of Overseers, the several faculties, "*viri illustrissimi omnes*," there is but one living,—Rev. Dr. Oliver Stearns (1826). Few of those now connected with the instruction and government of the University graduated before the class of 1830; President Eliot is a son-in-law of the class, having married the daughter of its first scholar Judge Thomas Hopkinson; long may she Grace the presidential mansion! The former dean of the College faculty, and a former instructor, are also its sons-in-law. Besides, one of the Corporation has sprung from the loins of the class. Nor need reference be made to those sons of the class who staked their lives for the country, nor to the services which their fathers rendered in the hour of national peril, nor to Sumner, who, though not among the first sixteen in rank who were admitted to the Phi Beta Kappa Society, nor even having attained to a high part at Commencement, yet, having graduated at nineteen, pursued an onward course in the world's eye, and, inspired by the sentiments imbibed in college, served his country in one continuous senatorial life, and lived to see freedom triumphant and slavery abolished, and all this associated with his immortal name.

From 1820 to 1840 the average number of graduates of these twenty classes is precisely fifty-six. The class of 1830 falls short of this average by one-seventh; and, compared with the average number of graduates in the last decade, it seems quite diminutive. But its record of usefulness in the different States and in the country up to the present time is by no means barren.

Something remains to be done by its survivors and its descendants. To its *alma mater* it has not been undutiful. In due time its class-fund will be given her. It contributed its full proportion to the erection of the Memorial Hall, the noblest gift and tribute which the University has ever had. To other objects of the University it has given liberally, and caused others to give. Sumner divided the bulk of his valuable estate between his *alma mater* and his sister.

One member, when in the Senate of Massachusetts in 1854, introduced in the legislature a bill providing that the election of the overseers of the University should devolve upon her alumni, a measure which was carried out eleven years afterwards, and has been adopted by other colleges. Recently another member of the class, a resident of New York, ably demonstrated the eligibility of non-residents of Massachusetts to the office of overseers. In 1830, the era of the slow coach, the control of the University and its vast interests was by almost a necessity limited to Boston and its vicinity. But in 1880,

such is the progress of the last half-century, when the rail and the wire have neutralized, as it were, both space and time, it would seem preposterous that so good and experienced an overseer as ex-President Hill should be obliged to vacate his seat, because he removed to Portland, Me.; or that so filial and accomplished an alumnus as John O. Sargent should be deemed ineligible to the office he is so well qualified to fill because he resides in New-York City.

THE CLASS OF 1856.

BY WILLIAM W. BURRAGE, CLASS SECRETARY.

AMONG the members of this class who have reflected credit on their *alma mater*, and who have pursued their careers at a distance from the scenes of their college training, are the following: —

HON. JEREMIAH SMITH (1856) of Dover, N.H., who was obliged by ill-health to retire from the Bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of that State, has continued to be interested in his profession, and in legal studies. In February, 1879, he published a volume of Decisions as reported by his father, formerly Chief Justice of that Court, with extracts from legal manuscripts left by his father. He contributed an article for the May, 1880, number of the *American Law Review*.

HON. THOMAS J. MORRIS (1856) of Baltimore, Md., Judge of the United-States District Court for the District of Maryland, was commissioned July 1, 1879, and sworn in July 15, 1879. His predecessor, Judge Giles, had presided over the Court for more than twenty-five years. Upon the death of Judge Giles there was a lively contest among prominent aspirants for the office, which lasted some three months, when President Hayes suddenly settled the matter by nominating Mr. Morris, who had not been a candidate. The appointment was very acceptable to the bar and citizens of Baltimore. Judge Morris soon got the docket cleared of all accumulated business that was ready to be disposed of, and he must now have become comfortably settled in the high office to which he was called so unexpectedly to himself.

CARLETON HUNT (1856) is now the professor of Civil Law in the University of Louisiana, at New Orleans, and is perhaps the only regular professor of this law in the United States. He taught International Law and Admiralty in the same university for ten years; after which he relinquished that work, and during the past term gave instruction in Civil Law. The foundation of the jurisprudence of Louisiana is the Roman Civil Law, and there the practitioner finds it his most important study. Mr. Hunt's labors have been appreciated and rewarded in his own State. Recently the governor tendered him the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, but Mr. Hunt thought it better to continue his former pursuits than to accept the high office. May 11, 1880, the governor further honored him with the appointment as Commissioner to represent the State of Louisiana at the International Exhibition to be held in the city of New York, in the year 1883. He was chairman of the Committee appointed in 1879 by the American Bar Association on "Legal Education and Admission to the Bar," the report of which has been printed in a pamphlet of twenty-eight pages. In May, 1880, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Louisiana, which gave a New Orleans paper an opportunity of speaking of Mr. Hunt as follows: "A member of a family distinguished for probity, learning, ability, patriotism, and all the virtues that constitute honorable and useful citizens, and among whom he is justly ranked with the ablest and most worthy, the honor could not be more appropriately bestowed. It is an honor the more highly to be appreciated, that it is one that has ever been most charily dispensed by the university, and never in any but the most meritorious and justifiable cases. As Dean of the Faculty of the Law Department of the University, and as a practitioner at the bar, the honorable gentleman has for a long period been admired for his faithful zeal, his great ability, his suavity of manner, and his lofty sense of honor. We rejoice that the tribute he has received has been bestowed upon him; and in common with his fellow-citizens wish that he may long live to enjoy it, and attain to many others."

HON. GEORGE D. ROBINSON (1856) of Chicopee, Mass., has attained a high standing at the bar, as well as made a good record in political life. He gave evidence of his ability while serving in the State Senate of Massachusetts, and is now Representative to Congress from the Eleventh District of Massachusetts.

EDMUND RANDOLPH ROBINSON (1856) of New-York City is among those graduates of Harvard who have fulfilled the promises of their collegiate days. In addition to his high standing as a gentleman, he has a brilliant reputation as a lawyer in the higher departments of the profession.

JOHN C. GAGE (1856) of Kansas City, Mo., and GEORGE W. Weissinger (1856) of Louisville, Ky., have, in their respective States, a high reputation as lawyers, and have done credit to their Cambridge training.

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN B. HUNTOON (1856) of Louisville, Ky., continues, as he has been for years, Superintendent of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind. He is also Superintendent and Secretary of the American Printing House for the Blind.

JOHN J. JACOBSEN (1856) of Baltimore, Md., who was one of the editors of the *Harvard Magazine* in 1854, has a daughter at Vassar College, who has been an editor of a similar college publication. Mr. Jacobsen preserves undimmed the literary tastes for which he was noted in his college days, and is, as ever, an ardent devotee to Harvard.

DANIEL W. WILDER (1856) of St. Joseph, Mo., and editor of the *Daily Herald* of that city, and recently auditor of the State of Kansas for four years, was another editor of the *Harvard Magazine* in 1854. His quick sympathy is as readily enlisted now as ever for all things that pertain to Harvard, or good literature, or high and pure politics.

JOSEPH W. MERRIAM (1856) of Iquique, Peru, is United-States consul at that port. In 1870, while in the practice of medicine, he married in Peru a lady who was a native of the country. He subsequently gave up the practice of medicine, and engaged in the manufacture of nitrate of soda, and afterwards in working silver-mines. He was appointed consul July 7, 1878.

STEPHEN SALISBURY, Jun. (1856), of Worcester, Mass., who is an active member of the American Antiquarian Society, is well known as especially interested in the antiquities of Central America, particularly of Yucatan. He has caused to be published several essays, written by investigators now exploring and studying the antiquities of those regions, and by his own editorial additions to these writings, and by his collections of specimens, and his enthusiastic interest in the subjects has done much to encourage these studies. Among the books edited and published by Mr. Salisbury are "The Mexican Calendar Stone," "Archæological Communications on Yucatan," etc., "Terra-Cotta Figure from the North-east Coast of Yucatan," "The Mayas, the Sources of their History," "Dr. Le Plongeon in Yucatan; his account of discoveries," etc.

In one of these books Mr. Salisbury gives an account of a visit made by him to Merida, Yucatan, where he was the guest of Don David Casares (1856) his classmate. His account of the Casares family is of interest to the numerous Cambridge friends of the brothers Casares.

BENJAMIN MORGAN HARROD (1856) has recently retired from the office of Chief Engineer of the State of Louisiana, which he held under a constitutional provision, and has accepted the place of member of the Mississippi River Commission. The Commission is likely to achieve a great work for science and the country; and Mr. Harrod — a man of professional abilities, high standing, and distinction — will connect his name with it.

EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

COMMENCEMENT DAY of this institution is Wednesday, June 16. The following is the order of proceedings: The annual examinations will occupy from Monday, June 7, until Friday, June 11, inclusive. The professors will each have one day, as follows: Dr. Gray, Dr. Allen, Mr. Steenstra, Dr. Wharton, Dr. Vinton.

On Tuesday, June 15, the alumni re-union is held. The business meeting is at 3 P.M., in Reed Hall. At 5 those present dine in Burnham Hall. At 7.30 the annual service takes place in St. John's Memorial Chapel, when the sermon will be preached by the Rev. William Lawrence (1871), rector of Grace Church, Lawrence, Mass.

On Commencement Day, at 10.30, after opening prayers, the diplomas conferring the degree of Bachelor of Divinity will be delivered by the Rt. Rev. B. H. Paddock, D.D., Bishop of Massachusetts, to such of the departing class as the Faculty shall have nominated for that degree.

After this, the Baccalaureate Sermon will be delivered by the Rev. H. C. Potter, D.D., rector of Grace Church, New York. This will be followed by ordination to the diaconate of such graduates as belong to this diocese of the Episcopal Church, by Bishop Paddock. Thereupon will ensue the administration of the Holy Communion.

These proceedings on Commencement Day, as well as the service on Tuesday evening, are open to the public.

THE completion of Lawrence Hall has been undertaken by the ever-generous friend of the School, Amos A. Lawrence (Harvard 1835), and the work will be finished by the new year. This part of the hall will be fitted up with the same thoroughness as the other, and will have also rooms for the matron, and a large parlor, with a spacious, old-fashioned fireplace, for the students to gather and receive their friends.

This will complete the buildings required by the School, and perfect a group of peculiar beauty, the possession of which has been realized sooner than was anticipated when it was planned in 1869 by the architects, William R. Ware (Harvard 1852), and Henry Van Brunt (Harvard 1854).

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

G. H. G. MCGREW (1874) preached in the First Unitarian Church at Carlisle, May 23.

THE Divinity School Fund for new professorships has reached the sum of $113,700.

GEORGE H. HOWISON, lecturer on Ethics, sails in July for a two-years' sojourn in Europe.

STUDENTS of the Divinity School have supplied, for single Sundays, the Unitarian pulpits of Malden, Belmont, Ware, Leicester, South Boston, Neponset, Newton, Watertown.

REV. G. E. GORDON has been conducting a course of lectures upon "Charities and Reforms" during the month of May, in which the members of the Divinity School have taken especial interest. The subjects of the lectures have been, The Causes of Crime, The Care of Crime, The Causes of Insanity, The Treatment of the Insane, Prison Reform, etc. In the course of these lectures, such subjects as The Relation of Heredity to Crime, The Irish or Social System of Prison Discipline, The Experiments in Juvenile Reform, and the new subject of Associated Charities, were discussed.

BAPTIST CLERGYMEN, ALUMNI OF HARVARD.

THE following list gives the names and classes of graduates of Harvard College who have been ordained clergymen in the Baptist Church: —

Elisha Callender (1710), Jeremiah Condy (1726), Stephen Chapin (1804), Charles Train (1805), John Parkhurst (1811), Henry Jones Ripley (1816), Alva Woods (1817), Richard Fuller (1824), Samuel Francis Smith (1829), Lewis Colby (1832), Joseph Warren Eaton (1832), Edward Willard Pray (1841), Robert Henry Harlow (1841), Howard Osgood (1850), William Henry Evans (1855), William Scott McKenzie (1855), William Hosmer Shailer Ventres (1855), Chapin Howard Carpenter (1859), Daniel Appleton White Smith (1859), James Champlin Fernald (1860), Henry Hinckley (1860), Nelson Joseph Wheeler (1860), George Henry Whittemore (1860), Ezra Palmer Gould (1861), Luther Gustavus Barrett (1862), Edwin Augustus Lecompte (1862), Walter Whitney Hammond (1863), Edward Augustus Capen (1866), Otis Liscome Leonard (1866), Stephen Henry Stackpole (1866), George Edmands Merrill (1869), William Willard Boyd (1871), Theodore Clarence Gleason (1871), Joseph Skinner Swaim (1873), Adoniram Judson Hopkins (1874), Richard Montague (1875).

Among these clergymen the late Henry Jones Ripley, D.D., of the class of 1816, studied theology at Andover, was ordained in Boston 1819, and afterward preached in Georgia. He was for many years professor at the Divinity School at Newton Centre, and afterward, until the time of his death, librarian. He was author of several theological works. The Rev. S. F. Smith, D.D., has been long known as the author of "My country, 'tis of thee," and many beautiful hymns and poems. Several have been eminent as preachers and as missionaries. E. P. Gould is professor in the Divinity School at Newton Centre. G. H. Whittemore, of Cambridge, to whom we are indebted for the foregoing list, has occasionally written for the press during the past four years, before which he was chiefly engaged in teaching.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY OF THE HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL.

PROFESSOR HENRY P. BOWDITCH (1861) has collected into book form a series of papers, which represent a portion of the special work accomplished in the Harvard Physiological Laboratory from 1873 to 1879. The contents embrace eighteen numbers previously published in different medical and scientific journals. No. 1 is by Charles Herbert Williams (1871), upon "Experiments on the Action of Bile in promoting the Absorption of Fats." No. 2 is by George M. Garland (1871), "On Intestinal Digestion." These essays received respectively the first and second prizes of the Boylston Medical Society in 1874. Next follows Dr. James J. Putnam (1866), with "Contributions to the Physiology of the Cortex Cerebri," and Dr. J. Ott upon the physiological action of Lobelina and Thebain. Dr. Thomas M. Rotch's (1870) article on "Absence of Resonance in the Fifth Right Intercostal Space diagnostic of Pericardial Effusion" is extremely interesting, and throws much needed light upon an obscure disease. Dr. Charles S. Minot (S. D. 1878) has a long and exhaustive article, "Experiments on Tetanus," in which he analyzes the mechanism and various phases of muscular contraction. In a second paper, on "Growth as a Function of Cells," he discusses the relation of the cell life to the individual life, and endeavors to lay down general laws of growth; and in a third paper gives a "Preliminary Notice of certain Laws of Histological Differentiation." Dr. George L. Walton (1873) describes "The Function of the Epiglottis in Deglutition and Phonation," and concludes that the importance

of that little valve in deglutition has been greatly over-estimated, although it undoubtedly plays an important part in determining the purity and pitch of the voice. Dr. G. M. Garland (1871) demonstrates a phenomenon which has not previously been described in warm-blooded animals. It consists of certain well-marked involuntary movements of the pharynx, which are synchronous with the ordinary movements of thoracic respiration, and which are analogous to the movements of the pharynx by which a frog swallows air into his lungs. Professor Henry P. Bowditch (1861) contributes six papers, of which three are descriptive of apparatus which he has devised and employed in the laboratory. A short article on "The Lymph Spaces in Fascia" gives the best method for injecting and exhibiting those spaces. In a fifth paper he describes some experiments upon "The Force of Ciliary Motion," and thereby shows that a little ciliated cell can perform in one minute an amount of work equal to lifting its own weight to the height of 4.253 metres. In the sixth paper he demonstrates that the apex of a frog's heart does not contain centres of automatic action, and that it ceases to beat when it is isolated from the base by transverse compression. Finally, Drs. Bowditch and Garland discuss "The Effect of the Respiratory Movements on the Pulmonary Circulation."

These papers, as will be noticed, cover a variety of topics, and it is also interesting to observe that three out of the eighteen were contributed by undergraduates. It is creditable to any teacher to be able to impart to his students an enthusiasm for original investigation. This collection of papers has been published in a private edition for distribution to libraries and colleges, in the hope that it may encourage others to avail themselves of the great facilities for original work, which are offered in the Harvard Physiological Laboratory.

THE "ANNEX."

ONE candidate for admission to the four-years' course, a graduate of Bradford Academy, is already "coaching" in Cambridge.

Two members of the New-York local committee on the Harvard examinations for women visited the recitation-rooms in May, and also called upon some of the students. They expressed themselves pleased with what they saw.

THE announcement of the electives open to women, and of the conditions of admission for the coming year, form a pamphlet of twelve pages, which can be obtained of Arthur Gilman, Secretary, Cambridge.

THE conditions for passing the Harvard examinations for women are given in full, and also those for the examinations to be held in Cambridge in July and October, 1880.

PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

GEORGE DIMMOCK (1877) is the editor of *Psyche*, the organ of the Cambridge Entomological Club. He is now in Leipzig studying zoölogy with Professor Leuckart.

CHARLES C. PERKINS (1843) is one of the two associate editors of the *American Art Review*, — one of the greatest art journals in the world, — published in Boston by Estes & Lauriat.

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON (1860) and Dr. Samuel A. Green (1851) are associate editors of the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Both have held the same positions for the past ten years.

PROFESSOR JOHN TROWBRIDGE (*s.* 1863) and A. E. Verrill (*s.* 1862) are associate editors of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, formerly known as *Silliman's Journal*, published at New Haven, Conn.

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music. See also "NEW BOOKS," *etc.*]

William Henry Furness (1820). — Address on Channing, delivered at the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association in Boston, May 25. *Christian Register*, May 29.

Josiah Quincy (1821). — "Reminiscences of the Second President." *The Independent*, May 20.

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1821). — "The Coming of the Flowers." A poem. *Woman's Journal*, May 22.

Frederic H. Hedge (1825). — Address delivered at the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association in Boston, May 25. *Christian Register*, May 29.

William H. Channing (1829). — Address delivered at the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association, in Boston, May 25. *Christian Register*, May 29.

James Freeman Clarke (1829). — "Theodore Parker." *Christian Register*, May 8.

Wendell Phillips (1831). — "Address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the New-England Woman-Suffrage Association in Boston, May 24. *Woman's Journal*, May 29.

Henry W. Bellows (1832). — "Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood." An Obituary Notice. *Christian Register*, May 1.

George Ticknor Curtis (1832). — "The Strong Government." *Harper's Magazine*, June.

"McClellan's Last Service to the Republic." Part III. *North-American Review*, June.

Francis Bowen (1833). — "The Human and the Brute Mind." *Princeton Review*, May.

George E. Ellis (1833). — "The Roman Church and American Institutions." *Unitarian Review*, May.

"Philip Pearsall Carpenter." Review of "Memoirs of the Life and Work of Philip Pearsall Carpenter." Chiefly derived from his letters. Edited by his brother, Russell Lant Carpenter. London: C. Kegan, Paul & Co., 1880. *Christian Register*, May 1.

Samuel D. Robbins (*t.* 1833). — "Poem." Memorial of W. E. Channing, D.D. *Christian Register*, April 10.

William G. Eliot (*t.* 1834). — An informal report on the interests and condition of Washington University; read before the board of directors, at a meeting held March, 1880, by W. G. Eliot, President. Pamphlet, 26 pp.

"Cardinal Manning on Abstinence." *Christian Register*, May 22.

Address delivered at the anniversary meeting of the American Unitarian Association in Boston, May 25. *Christian Register*, May 29.

John H. Heywood (1836). — "The Dead Forever Alive to God." *Unitarian Review*, May.

R. P. Stebbins (*t.* 1837). — "Dr. Asa Gray's Lectures." *Christian Register*, May 22.

B. F. Barrett (*t.* 1838). — "Religion and Morality.' *Christian Register*, May 1.

Edward Everett Hale (1839). — "Hazen J. Burton." An Obituary Notice. *Christian Register*, May 8.

"The Fulness of Time." *Unitarian Review*, May.

"A Quarter Millennium." *Sunday Magazine*, July.

"Purity and Temperance," "Many Sided," "The Measures of Life." Three sermons preached in the South Congregational Church, Boston.

Pliny Earle Chase (1839). — "Velocity of Light, and Kirkwood's Analogy." *Proc. Am. Phil. Soc.*, March 5.

"Controlling Centres, and Laws of Planetary Mass." *Ibid.*, March 5.

"Nodal Estimate of the Velocity of Light." *Ibid.*, March 19.

"Hiawatha in Canada." *Friends' Review*, April 10.

"Cometary Paraboloids, connecting Solar and Stellar Systems." *Proc. Am. Phil. Soc.*, April 16.

"Cosmical Determination of Joule's Equivalent." *Ibid.*

"Relations of Chemical Affinity to Luminous and Cosmical Energies." *Ibid.*

"Sur les Positions des Principales Planètes." *Comptes Rendus*, April 19.

"Paraboloïdes Cometaires." *Ibid.*, May 2.

"Vitesse de Propagation de la Lumière." *Les Mondes*, April 22.

"College Reading." The *Haverfordian*, May.

Joseph H. Allen (1840). — "Theodore Parker: A Reminiscence." *Christian Register*, May 8.

"Dangerous Tendencies." Review of "Certain Dangerous Tendencies in American Life, and other Papers." Boston: Houghton, Osgood, & Co. *Christian Register*, May 15.

Rufus Woodward (1841). — "Dr. Henry Clarke," an obituary notice. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 13.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson (1841). — Contributions to the *Woman's Journal*: —

"Teaching Teachers," May 1.

"Woman under Despotism," May 8.

"Two Ways of Working for Temperance." A plea for harmony and mutual forbearance between the "moderation" and "total abstinence" parties, May 15.

"Letter from the Country," May 22.

"Justice to the Jury." *Woman's Journal*, May 29.

Charles C. Perkins (1843). — "Olympia as it was and is" (continuation). *American Art Review*, May.

"Ancient Literary Sources of the History of the Formative Arts among the Greeks" (continuation). *Ibid.*

Benjamin A. Gould (1844). — "Southern Comet of February, 1880." *American Journal of Science*, May.

Fitzedward Hall (1846). — "Doctor Indoctus." Strictures on Professor John Nichol of Glasgow, with reference to his English Composition. London: Trübner & Co., Ludgate Hill, 1880. Pamphlet, 63 pp.

Josiah P. Cooke (1848). — "Atomic Weight of Antimony." *American Journal of Science*, May.

"On Argento-antimonious Tartrate (Silver Emetic)." *American Journal of Science*, May.

Caleb D. Bradlee (1852). — "A Few Poems by Caleb D. Bradlee, Pastor of the Church at Harrison Square, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass., 1880." Pamphlet, 30 pp.

Louis Agassiz (late Professor of Zoölogy and Geology). — "Report on the Florida Reefs. Accompanied by Illustrations of Florida Corals, from drawings by A. Sonrel, Burkhardt, A. Agassiz, and Roetter. With an Explanation of the Plates by L. F. Pourtalès." Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, vol. vii., No. 1, 61 pp., 23 plates. May, 1880.

S. S. Hunting (*t.* 1852). — "Jottings for Unity." Motto: "He that hath, to him shall be given." *Unity*, May 1.

William J. Potter (1854). — Letter to the *Index*, announcing that he will succeed Francis E. Abbot as its editor. The *Index*, May 13.

Jesse H. Jones (1856). — "The Perfect Good in Wedlock; or, The Way of God in Holy Marriage." Expressing those truths which he understands to constitute the Christian ideal of holy marriage, especially so far as the conduct of the husband and wife towards each other is concerned. The *Alpha*, published in Washington, D.C., April.

Jeremiah Smith (1856). — "The Validity of Administration upon the Estate of a Living Person." *American Law Review*, May.

John Albee (*t.* 1858). — "Book Notice." A review of D. J. Snider's "Delphic Days." *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, St. Louis, Mo., April.

"Ars Poetica et Humana." A poem. *Ibid.*

Simon Newcomb (*s.* 1858). — "Sketch of Otto Wilhelm Struve." *Popular Science Monthly*, June.

Francis E. Abbot (1859). — "Approaching Separation," an open letter to the subscribers of the *Index*, announcing the author's intention of withdrawing from the editorship. The *Index*, May 13.

John C. Kimball (*t.* 1859). — "Shall we Tell?" i.e., Shall the Unitarians tell their special religious views, the grounds on which they are held, and how it is that they differ from those which are professed by other Christians? *Christian Register*, May 8.

Charles W. Stevens, M.D. (1860). — "Some of my Patients," a series of sketches in the *Bunker-hill Times* for April, May, and June.

Charles A. Nelson (1860). — "Literature in Schools," and "American Social Science Association," *Western Educational Journal*, Chicago, Ill., February.

"The Use of Books of Reference." *Ibid*, March.

"Index What You Read," and "Reference Hints on Topics of the Day." *Ibid.*, May.

"A Stationer's Stock." *Bookseller and Stationer*, New York City, May.

Will C. Wood (1860). — "Sabbath Essays." A volume of 440 pp., made up of papers and addresses at the Massachusetts Sabbath Conventions at Boston and Worcester, in October, 1879, edited by Mr. Wood, and published by the Congregational Publishing Society, Boston.

Mayo W. Hazeltine (1862). — "Some Interesting Publications: I. Italy and her Invaders. II. Romances of the Middle Ages. III. Chaldean Legends of Genesis. IV. Explorations in Cambodia." *North-American Review*, June.

Charles F. Folsom (1862). — "A Lecture on Insanity," delivered before the graduating class of Harvard Medical School, and printed by request. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 20.

Nathaniel S. Shaler (*s.* 1862). — "Future Precious-Metal Mining in the United States." *Atlantic Monthly*, June.

James De Normandie (*t.* 1862). — "The Hebrew Sagas, — the Deluge and Judgments." *The Rising Faith*, May.

James H. Morse (1863). — "The Errand, — a Poem." *Harper's Magazine*, June.

Nathanael Seaver, jun. (*t.* 1864). — "An Oration on the Gods." Review of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's lecture. *Christian Register*, May 8.

La Roy S. Gove (1864). — "Wrongs without Legal Remedies." *Thoughts and Events*, New York, April 3.

James T. Bixby (1864). — "Man in his relation to Nature." A sermon preached in the Unitarian Church, Cincinnati, O., April 18. *Church and School*, Meadville, Penn., May.

"Ancient Akkad and its Religion." *Unitarian Review*, May.

William H. Fish, jun. (1865). — "Honesty," a sermon, printed in the Troy (N.Y.) *Daily Times*, Jan. 17.

"Religion of Ancient Greece." Two articles in the *Voice*, published at Albany, N.Y., February and March.

"The Influence of Military Institutions." A sermon published in the Troy (N.Y.) *Daily Times*, May 13.

Bennett F. Davenport (1867). — "Recent Progress in Pharmaceutical Preparations." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 27.

William J. Morton (1867). — "The Invention of Anæsthetic Inhalation; or, 'Discovery of Anæsthesia,' by William J. Morton, M.D., member of the New-York Academy of Medicine; of the New-York Academy of Science; of the New-York Medico-Legal Society; of the New-York County Medical Society; of the American Neurological Association; Assistant to the Chair of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York; Member and Secretary of the New-York Neurological Society, etc., etc." (Reprint, with additions and alterations, rom the *Virginia Medical Monthly*, March, 1880.) New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pamphlet, 48 pp.

Alfred D. Chandler (1868). — Argument before the Committee on Finance of the United-States Senate, in support of Senate Bill 1392, to authorize National Savings Banks. Washington, May 4, 1880. Pamphlet, pp. 23.

E. G. Cutler (1868). — "Recent Progress in Pathology and Pathological Anatomy." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 13 and May 20.

Charles W. Wendte (*t.* 1869). — "Concerning Poor Attendance at Church." *Unity*, May 1.

George M. Garland (1871). — "Recent Progress in Physiology." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 6.

Robert M. Lawrence (*m.* 1873). — "The Therapeutic Value of the Iodide of Ethyl." Pamphlet, 8 pp.

George H. Lyman (1873). — "Two cases of Hystero-Neuroses." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 6.

Robert Grant (1873). — "The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl." A story of fashionable life. With vignette illustrations by L. S. Ipsen. Boston: A. Williams & Co., 1880. Cloth and gilt, 220 pp.

Charles F. Thwing (1876). — "Ignatius and his letters." *Methodist Quarterly Review*, January.

"Responsibility for Temptation." *Sunday-School Times*, January.

"College Salaries." *Independent*, New York, February.

"Symposium on Immortality." *Christian Union*, New York, February.

"Symposium on Woman's Suffrage." *Ibid.*, March.

"Church Debts." *Independent*, New York, April.

"Hartmann's Philosophy of the Unconscious." *Bibliotheca Sacra*, April.

Lafayette G. Blair (1878). — "Cui Bono." A short poem. Cambridge *Tribune*, May 14.

Charles Sedgwick Minot (S. D. 1878). — "The Lowest Animals." *International Review*, May, pp. 646-651. (A notice of Professor Joseph Leidy's work on the "Fresh-water Rhizopods of North America.")

Asa Gray (Fisher Professor of Natural History). — A letter in reply to R. P. Stebbins's review of the author's Yale Lectures. *Christian Register*, May 15.

MARRIAGES.

[*Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, date, place of marriage, etc., are known at this office.*]

1861. Frank W. Hackett to Miss Ida Forrest Craven, daughter of Rear-Admiral Thomas T. Craven, U.S.N., at Geneva, N.Y., April 21.

1871. William W. Boyd to Cora Dunham, daughter of John S. Dunham, all of St. Louis, Mo., at St. Louis, June 2.

1875. John H. Appleton to Dora E. Shearer, by the Rev. J. S. Hoit, all of Cambridgeport, at the house of J. S. Paine, Cambridgeport, March 29.

1875. George B. Hobart to Mabel Bryant, at Kingston, Mass., March 31.

BIRTHS.

[*It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates; and we shall be pleased to receive the necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.*]

1832. Henry W. Bellows, a daughter, Ellen Derby, born March 6, in New York City.

1877. Jacob C. Patton, a son, Robert Sidney, born April 24, in Allston, Mass.

DEATHS.

[*Any person learning of the decease of a graduate will please notify the publisher of the fact at once.*]

1805. Jacob Sheafe Smith died at Brooklyn, N.Y., May 1, at the age of ninety-four years, three days.

His native place was Durham, N.H. His father, Eben Smith, was a lawyer, and, during his student-life, was employed in a confidential capacity in the office of Mr. Madison, in Philadelphia, and was frequently bearer of despatches to Washington. The mother of Mr. Smith was the daughter of Hon. Jacob Sheafe, a prominent merchant who lived at Portsmouth, N.H. Mr. Smith entered Phillips Exeter Academy in 1799, and was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1805, at the age of nineteen; read law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1808. He resided for many years in Gorham, Me. In 1833 he retired from his profession, and removed to a farm. In 1866 he went to Brooklyn, to make his home with his son Lothrop Lewis Smith. In 1818 Mr. Smith married Mary, daughter of Hon. Lothrop Lewis, who died in 1820, leaving two sons, Lothrop Lewis and Samuel Longfellow. In 1821 he married Tabitha Stephenson, who died in 1857. In 1812 Mr. Smith commanded the Gorham Light Infantry, a company that was not called into active service, and was early disbanded.

[In the Triennial Catalogue of 1875, there were in the class-list of 1805 only two unstarred names, Jacob Sheafe Smith and Isaac Sparhawk Gardner. No information can be obtained of Mr. Gardner, who has in all probability died before this time. In the Quinquennial of 1880, all the names in that class will bear a *.]

1832. William Warland, in Cambridge, May 13.

The brief notices of good men are becoming part of the world's moral statistics. Each adds one character to the weight of existing example, and withdraws one from the malign census of the pessimist. The obituary of a good man usually bears internal evidence of its own truth. Its statements are plain, its eulogy is sincere, and the drawbacks on excellence are frankly admitted. It is our happiness to be called to give a brief notice of one whose life needs no cautious handling or friendly dexterity to assist his record. Our friend the late Rev. William Warland was born in Cambridge, in the year 1811. His ancestors were of the later emigration of the seventeenth century, and long known and respected in the town for the characteristic Puritan qualities. After receiving the average training of the time, he entered Harvard College in 1828, studied faithfully, with respectable success; occupied himself for a year after graduation as private tutor in the State of New York, where, from association with the late Bishop Whitehouse of Illinois, he received a decided impulse toward Protestant Episcopalianism. After a full course of instruction in the New York Episcopal Seminary, he became rector of the society in Bridgewater, Mass., and soon after was married to a wife whose admirable qualities have a right to notice in even so short a sketch, and whose death occurred a year before his own. From 1836 to 1867, he served as pastor of several parishes in Massachusetts and Connecticut, returning to Bridgewater for a second considerable term in 1846. In 1867 he returned to Cambridge, and was for some time rector of a church in East Boston, which the impaired health of his wife obliged him to relinquish. For some years he has resided in Cambridge, where he has been often called upon to officiate for neighboring churches or clergymen; and during the summer vacation of 1879 he conducted the services at the Memorial Chapel of St. John, by request of the Rev. Dr G. Z. Gray, dean of the seminary. We ought by no means to omit that Mr. Warland, within a few years preceding his death, founded, and brought to a state of considerable vigor, an Episcopal society in East Cambridge, which now bears the name of Church of the Ascension.

From all the evidence that has reached us, which is by no means scanty, Mr. Warland appears to have gathered respect and love in all the places of his sojourn. We have heard of no duty neglected, no weakness indulged by him. His faith in God, and in his own future, was something to admire, — implicit, perfect, — the steady companion of every day and hour. It was a cheerful, joyous faith, which beckoned amiably, but without importunity, to all friends, to share its beatific vision. But he was none the less loyal to his earthly associations. He was devotedly attached to Cambridge, and a faithful reminiscent of its earlier days, when it fairly represented the Puritan village of the last century. Turn but his thought in that direction, and the village of fifty years since re-appeared; the Charles flowed pure between its brown-clad banks; the little conclave assembled at the tavern in daily council; the congregation (then almost the same as the town) gathered in reverently to sabbath worship, and peacefully dispersed itself, — all the old faces recognizable, all the old Puritan calm of the day re-established. But it was our duty to record William Warland as a good man. We have done so, and may not further enlarge. — *John Holmes.*

1833. William Porter Jarvis, at the Ashland House, 1202 Washington Street, Boston, May 28.

He was born in Boston, March 5, 1812. He inherited a large fortune, and was thus enabled to spend the greater part of his lifetime in travel and literary studies. He studied law, but never practised at the bar. At one time he was active in educational matters, having served in the Boston School Board, and for one year was examiner in the German language at Harvard. He had been also superintendent of the Sunday school of the South Congregational Society. He took the degree of A.M. in 1836.

1836. Jones Very, at Salem, May 8.

At the time of his death he was sixty-six years and eight months old, and was a native of Salem, where he died. His father, Jones Very, was a shipmaster who engaged in privateering in the last war with Great Britain, and was at one time a prisoner in Halifax, N.S. He commanded vessels owned by William Gray. Young Very accompanied his father in at least two voyages, and when nine or ten years of age visited St. Petersburg. He was a tutor in Greek from 1830 to 1838, studied for about three years at the Harvard Divinity School, and was licensed to preach in 1843. He was never ordained over a parish, though he preached at Eastport, Me., at North Beverly, and other places. His family consisted of himself and his two sisters. His brother, Washington Very, was a preacher by profession, but devoted himself principally to teaching. Mr. Very published a volume of Essays and Poems in 1839, and has frequently since that time contributed to newspapers and various periodicals. Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody in the *North-American Review* said "he has written some of the best sonnets in our language," and Griswold in his "Poets and Poetry of America" speaks highly of his essays and poems.

Mr. Very styled himself a Channing Unitarian, although his views on religious subjects were peculiarly his own. Rev. James Freeman Clarke and several other writers speak of him as a mystic.

One of his classmates, the Rev. Dr. J. T. G. Nichols, writes to us about Mr. Very in the following kind strain: —

"Entering college the last (short summer) term of the sophomore year, at the expiration of the first six weeks of which occurred the 'rebellion,' that broke up and scattered the class, my acquaintance with him commenced with the junior year. It was as impossible for Very as for myself to have had any personal connection with the rebellion, — for me as a newcomer; for him by all the instincts of his sober nature, and his devout loyalty to his position and duties as a child of Harvard. His solemn demeanor at recitations, as well as the uniform gravity of his daily walk and conversation, would have marked him among a thousand. I can see him now, emerging with long, stately tread from his room in Holworthy for his daily walk, and with the regularity of the clock returning, — nothing tempting him to deviate from the given distance or direction. A sweet, natural smile upon the seemingly fixed staidness of his face, and a gentleness of tone in his guttural voice, were an agreeable surprise on first acquaintance with him, showing a depth of sweetness and tenderness in his nature, which it would be quite possible for a casual observer to overlook.

"Whether in the recitation-room, taking in with his whole soul the questions of the tutor, — especially on 'forensic days,' when he would unfold a bundle of manuscripts big enough for a Fourth-of-July oration, — or in private conversation upon ordinary themes, he made the impression of one seriously and conscientiously in earnest. Nervously sensitive and excitable, a little opposition would cause his long face and neck to redden, yet not in anger. Though all respected him, he could not be called popular. Not many felt like approaching him as an intimate. The late Thomas Barnard West, his fellow-citizen and classmate, was his bosom friend, and he seemed to need no other. When he was not lost in study, he seemed lost in thought. He was bashful and reserved, yet not one of those who knew him would think him likely in any emergency to shrink from the demands of duty. His mind seemed always full and overflowing. But when I first knew him as a poet, where the poetry in him came from, was a problem like the glistening stream from the dark mountain-side, to a child observer.

"A thoroughly pure man, a religiously faithful student, he consecrated his life to noblest ends; and though his name is not sounded with the trumpet of fame he is enshrined in the hearts of thousands whom his Christian faith has comforted and uplifted. His chosen profession was the Christian ministry. Cut off from this, there was left him the pen, with which he has ministered effectually, and will continue to minister, to multitudes who otherwise had not known him."

1848 *m.* Jonathan Edwards Harlow, at his residence on Main Street, at South Hingham, May 29, at the age of fifty-six years.

He was born in Middleborough, and there attended the public schools. After getting his degree at the Harvard Medical School, he succeeded to the practice of Dr. Underwood at Hingham, where he has ever since lived.

1854. William Wirt Warren, at Brighton, May 2.

He was born in Brighton, Feb. 27, 1834; was graduated at Harvard in 1854; took a degree at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1857, and engaged in an active law business. From 1856 to 1866, he was town-clerk in Brighton. President Johnson in 1865 appointed him assessor of internal revenue in the Seventh Massachusetts Revenue District. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1868, and in 1870 a member of the Massachusetts Senate. In 1874 he was elected to Congress from the Eighth District, and served one term. He was Democratic candidate for re-election in 1876, but was defeated. At the time of his decease he was a member of the law-firm of Proctor, Warren, & Brigham, Boston. He was trustee of the Holton Public Library, clerk and trustee of the Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank, and a director of the Brighton Butchers' and Slaughtering and Melting Association. His funeral took place on the 5th of May, and was attended by Mayor Prince, several members of the city government, members of the State Senate for 1870, members of the Bethesda Lodge of F. A. A. M., and a large number of friends and associates.

1864. Charles Willard Hagar, at 7 Bowdoin Street, Boston, May 12.

He was born in Boston, Dec. 13, 1843, and was son of George Washington Hagar. He was a graduate of the Boston Latin School, where in 1860 he led his class, received the first Franklin medal, and delivered the Greek valedictory. He enlisted as a private in the 44th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and served nine months in the army during his junior year at College. On his return, he made up his studies, and graduated with his class. Since graduation he has been engaged in business; his firm name being Hagar & Co., paper dealers, Boston. He was a member of the Joseph Warren Lodge of F. and A. M. He receive the degree of A.M. in 1870.

1874 *m.* Charles Henry Colburn at Hingham, May 15, aged thirty-seven years and eight months.

His parents were residents of Philadelphia, Penn., where Dr. Colburn was born. They afterward moved to Lowell, Mass., which explains the fact that at the breaking-out of the late war Dr. Colburn was a member of the Lowell band, and attached to the Sixth Regiment. Later, he enlisted in the 11th Massachusetts Regiment, which formed part of "Hooker's fighting brigade," and served in it until the expiration of the term of his enlistment. His musical talent aided him in earning his livelihood while he was building up his professional practice. He was connected with the Boston Theatre orchestra for ten years, and was an active member of the Germania Band. He was also identified with the Old Colony F. and A. M., John A. Andrew Lodge, Knights of Honor, Hingham School Committee, Hingham Brass Band, and Pilgrim Lodge, Knights of Honor, at East Weymouth. After graduation he settled at Hingham as the successor of Dr. Ezra Stevens. [The Hingham *Journal*, May 21, speaks in the kindest terms of Dr. Colburn, in an editorial occupying an entire column.]

JORDAN, MARSH, & CO.

Upholstery Department.

SPECIALTIES FOR SUMMER.

LOOSE COVERINGS FOR FURNITURE, made complete from Striped and Brocaded Cotton Damask at $20 per set (7 pieces). This is the same low price at which we furnished them last year.

ITALIAN AWNINGS made and put up in the best manner.

MOSQUITO CANOPIES, with turn-over and flexible frames.

MEXICAN HAMMOCKS, 14 feet, at $2.25 and $2.50 each. Children's Hammocks at $1.

Customers ordering sets of loose Coverings should allow a week for the order to be completed.

JORDAN, MARSH, & CO.,

WASHINGTON AND AVON STREETS,

BOSTON.

STRAW MATTINGS.

JORDAN, MARSH, & CO.,

Are constantly receiving new invoices of

CANTON MATTINGS.

IN

Plain, Fancy, Red and White Check,

Imported by us direct from the manufacturers, which we are offering at the lowest market prices.

Especial attention paid to furnishing seaside and country residences.

JORDAN, MARSH, & CO.,

WASHINGTON AND AVON STREETS,

BOSTON.

JORDAN, MARSH, & CO.

Are offering a carefully selected stock of Carpetings in

WILTONS,

MOQUETTES,

AXMINSTERS,

BRUSSELS,

INGRAINS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

MATS AND RUGS of every description, together with a magnificent and attractive stock of **Rich Imported Upholstery Goods.**

JORDAN, MARSH, & CO.,

WASHINGTON AND AVON STREETS,

BOSTON.

No. 125. Settee with writing arms.

THE BEST LECTURE AND RECITATION SETTEE.

NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL FURNISHING CO.,

31 FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON.

IN USE IN Wesleyan, Trinity, Andover, Syracuse, etc., etc.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

PALMER, BACHELDER, & CO.,

394 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

DEALERS IN

Gold and Silver Ware,

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND

DIAMONDS,

ALSO, THE

OIL PAINTINGS OF MR. W. H. HILLIARD,

Contributor to the Royal Academy, London, and the Paris Salon of 1880.

ATWATER'S PATENT

SANITARY SYSTEM.

THE ONLY SYSTEM IN THE WORLD

That excludes sewer gases under all circumstances.

OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY WITH

Wm. Mills & Co., 235 and 237 Washington St.,

BOSTON.

Applicable to water-closets, bath-tubs, wash-basins, sinks, etc., without taking up floors and carpets or making dirt and confusion. Work taken with guarantee to shut off all sewer-gases or no charge.

☞ First-class references furnished.

H. WILLIAM ATWATER, Supt.

HATS AND FURS.

D. P. ILSLEY & CO.

After a constant experience of thirty years we feel justified in stating that our choice and complete stock of

HATS AND FURS

FOR GENTLEMEN, LADIES, AND CHILDREN,

Is unsurpassed in New England; and that the styles introduced by us are fully up to the standard demanded by the most fastidious and highly cultured people of America. We are direct importers and extensive dealers in

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's FINE English, American, and French HATS, and all the most desirable kinds of DRESS FURS.

A specialty is made of manufacturing to order any article to meet the wants of patrons.

Our importations are from personal selections in foreign markets.

D. P. ILSLEY & CO., - - - - - - - - HATTERS AND FURRIERS,

385 WASHINGTON STREET (opp. Franklin St.), BOSTON.

THE FACULTY, GRADUATES, AND STUDENTS OF HARVARD PATRONIZE THE LUXURIOUS

FALL RIVER LINE

BETWEEN

BOSTON AND NEW YORK, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, VIA FALL RIVER AND NEWPORT.

Mammoth Palace Steamers **"BRISTOL"** and **"PROVIDENCE"** leave Fall River every evening (Sundays excepted) in connection with fast Express trains from **OLD COLONY DEPOT, BOSTON, at 6 P.M.** Music by Bands and Orchestras during Summer season.

The only line with Brooklyn and Jersey City connection by Annex Steamer. *Passengers transferred free.* Connections at Jersey City for Southern and Western cities.

TICKETS, STATE-ROOMS, BERTHS, &c., SECURED IN BOSTON AT THE LINE OFFICE,

3 OLD STATE HOUSE, AND THE OLD COLONY DEPOT.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agent. **J. R. KENDRICK, Supt.** **L. H. PALMER, Agent, 3 Old State House, Boston.**

PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION.

HARVARD ENTRANCE

AND

TERM EXAMINATIONS,

AND PREPARATION FOR

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.,

Assisted by able men in MATHEMATICS and in MODERN LANGUAGES, continues to read with students for entrance, and for HONORS and TERM EXAMINATIONS, both personally and by correspondence.

Dr. Humphreys will read with private pupils during the summer vacation, and would receive into his house three well-recommended pupils.

His system is to *spare no labor for such pupils as he guarantees*, and to require fair compensation.

E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.,

129 WEST CHESTER PARK,

BOSTON.

May 1, 1880.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL

opens Oct. 15. Course, two annual terms, seven months each. Address HENRY HITCHCOCK, LL.D., Dean, 1417 Lucas Place, St. Louis, Mo.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE,

Suspension Bridge, N.Y., prepares for the Universities, etc. Terms, $350 per annum. 90 Foundation Scholarships. REV. GEO. HERBERT PATTERSON, PRESIDENT.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 6 and 8 East Fifty-Third Street, New-York City. Re-opens Oct. 1. French and German languages practically taught. Thorough training in primary and secondary departments. The course of study in the collegiate department requires four years, and meets all the demands for the higher education of women.

WE ARE TRYING TO ESTABLISH

a Library for this factory village. I shall be grateful for books, copies of the *Nation*, magazines, sanitary papers, reports of boards and departments of all kinds, etc.
J. B. HARRISON, FRANKLIN FALLS, N.H.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE,

Haverford College P. O., Penn., under the care of the Society of Friends (Orthodox). Thos. Chase, LL.D., President. For catalogues apply to Prof. Allen C. Thomas, Prefect.

ST. CATHARINE'S HALL,

286 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. Diocesan School for Girls. In charge of the Sisters.
RT. REV. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, Rector.

COLLEGE OF ORATORY AND ACTING,

54 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
Open all summer. Over one hundred pupils since opening. Frobisher's new work, "Acting and Oratory," price, $2.00. Persons can join at any date. Send for circular.
J. E. FROBISHER, DIRECTOR.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES, UTICA, N.Y.
Fall term begins Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1880. Applications must be made before July 1.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY,

Salem, Mass. The fifth session of the Summer School of Biology, designed expressly for teachers, will be opened at the Museum of the Peabody Academy of Science, beginning July 7, and continuing six weeks. For circulars apply to
EDWARD S. MORSE, SALEM, MASS.

TRAINING SCHOOL

FOR

NURSES.

The daughters or widows of clergymen, physicians, professional educators, army and navy officers, all earnest intelligent women who are dependent upon themselves for self-support, and who wish to lead useful, honorable lives, will find excellent opportunities to *fit* themselves for a profession of recognized value, at the

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL.

Candidates must be of sound health, suitable age, and able to answer other requirements for admission.
For particulars, apply to

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,
BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn. One hundred and fifteenth Annual Session. The attention of students looking to the profession of medicine is particularly called to this, the oldest Medical School in the United States. Recent changes in the curriculum include a prolongation of the course, and the introduction of much laboratory teaching and practical instruction in all the branches of medical science. For an announcement containing full particulars, address
JAMES TYSON, M.D., Secretary Faculty of Medicine.

ENGLISH LINGUISTICS.

An experienced teacher, after two years' special study with reference to the degree of Ph. D., is ready to engage with any higher institution where an instructor in English language and literature is wanted. First-class references.
Address J. R. BRACKETT, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

NORTH WESTERN UNIVERSITY,

Evanston, Ill. Departments,—1. College of Liberal Arts. 2. Woman's College. 3. College of Medicine. 4. College of Law. 5. Preparatory School. 6. Conservatory of Music. All departments maintain the highest grade of instruction. For catalogues, address OLIVER MARCY, LL.D.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES. Kindergarten for children.
References, Revs. Orville Dewey, A. P. Peabody, E. E. Hale, Dr. O. W. Holmes, and others. For circulars, address
MISS M. S. DEVEREUX, PRINCIPAL,
34 Newbury Street, Boston.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY,

Poughkeepsie, N.Y. For the Index containing a comparative tabular view of the "work preparatory for admission to the principal Eastern colleges and scientific schools, and to the government academies," with other matter of interest to students and school-boys, address
OTIS BISBEE, Principal.

THOSE DESIRING TO AID,

pecuniarily or otherwise, in the promulgation of the Platonic Philosophy, will please address
PLATONICUS, BOX 158, OSCEOLA, MO.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,

Boston, Mass., for Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineers, Chemists, Architects, etc. Address Prof. JOHN M. ORDWAY. WILLIAM B. ROGERS, President.

SITUATION WANTED.

An American graduate, soon to return from Germany, seeks a position as teacher in a High School or Academy. Classics preferred, but would take German or French. Particulars and references. CHARLES H. DODGE,
BOX 124, PEABODY, MASS.

MR. STONE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

36 Temple Place, Boston, will open the second year, Sept. 27. Through preparation for Harvard, with personal attention. Tuition, $100.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

of the UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans.
FACULTY.—T. G. Richardson, M.D., Prof. of General and Clinical Surgery; Samuel M. Bemiss, M.D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine; Stanford E. Chaillé, M.D., Prof. of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy; Joseph Jones, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Clinical Medicine; Samuel Logan, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery; Ernest S. Lewis, M.D., Prof. of General and Clinical Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; John B. Elliott, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine. Fees for Lectures, $140.
T. G. RICHARDSON, M.D., DEAN.

CHARLES W. STONE,

TUTOR FOR HARVARD.
25 Wendell Street, Cambridge. Terms $30 a month for one hour a day.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE

AT

CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL,

THE

OLDEST PRIVATE SCHOOL IN BOSTON,

No. 259 BOYLSTON STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

The arrangements aim to *combine class-work with private instruction*. The members of a new Latin class seldom exceed ten in number; and the teachers are ready to give extra help out of recitation hours.

The twenty-nine scholars who began Latin last September were divided into three sections.

Attention is especially called to two things:—

1. **The watchful care in regard to sanitary matters.**
2. **The attention given through the whole Classical and English Courses to Composition, English Literature, and Declamation.**

The large number of teachers affords unusual advantages for

STUDENTS WISHING TO ENTER PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS WITHOUT GOING THROUGH COLLEGE.

At this time such students are preparing here for the following schools: Harvard Medical, New-York Medical, Harvard Law, Boston Theological.

VASSAR COLLEGE,

For the Liberal Education of Women, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. A full College Course; Schools of Painting and Music; a Preparatory Department; an Astronomical Observatory; a new Laboratory of Chemistry and Physics; Cabinets of Natural History; a Museum of Art; a Library of 14,000 volumes; ten professors and sixteen teachers; a commodious building, heated by steam, lighted with gas, with elevator, telegraph, and every convenience. Charges $400 a year. Address
S. L. CALDWELL, D.D., PRESIDENT.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Knoxville, Ill. A Boarding School for Girls; first-class throughout; a safe Christian home, with the best advantages of education. Reference is made to patrons in nearly every city in the West. C. W. LEFFINGWELL, D.D., Rector.

A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER

OF VOCAL CULTURE,

Leaving Boston for the summer, will receive pupils in SINGING and MUSIC READING, after June 15, at Woodstock, Vt., where are combined the advantages of a healthful climate, fine scenery, and moderate prices. Facilities will also be afforded for lessons upon the PIANO and ORGAN, and in HARMONY, with the superior teacher and well-known organist, Mr. S. B. Whitney of Boston. To those who wish to continue musical study during the summer an excellent opportunity is thus offered for thorough and careful instruction at reasonable rates. Address CECILIA, 30 UPTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

ALLEN ACADEMY.

Splendidly equipped for the thorough education of boys and girls of all ages. Prepares for advanced classes in best colleges, or graduates students here. Latin, Greek, French, German and English studies. Science, Art, Music, Elocution, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, etc., by the best masters.
The Academy and the president's house are in the most fashionable division of the city, and only three blocks apart.
A few boarding pupils received into the president's home, and enjoy rare advantages. Able faculty.

IRA W. ALLEN, M.A., LL.D., President,
1832 MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO.

JOHN A. LOWELL & CO.'S

STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS.

FROM ORIGINALS.

150 varieties. Ask your stationer, or send to
21 EXCHANGE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.
Price, $4.00.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

WM. A. DROWN & CO.'S

SILK UMBRELLAS.

Tasteful Selection, Artistic Designing, and careful Manufacturing combined make them the highest standard of excellence.

SPECTACLES

That will suit all sights. Send three stamps for an illustrated catalogue of 150 pages, and be convinced. Microscopes and Accessories.

R. & J. BECK, Manufacturing Opticians, 1026 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PREVENT SLIPPING.

The handsomest, as well as the *safest* Carriage Step made. Forged from best iron, and formed with a sunken panel, in which is secured a plating of richly moulded rubber. Durability warranted. Send for illustrated circular.

RUBBER STEP MANF'G CO., BOSTON, MASS.

SALEM LEAD COMPANY,

SALEM, MASS.

Warranted PURE WHITE LEAD. — Well-known throughout New England as the WHITEST, FINEST, and BEST.

LEAD PIPE, of any size or thickness.

LEAD TAPE, ⅝ inch wide, on rolls for Curtain Sticks.

LEAD RIBBON, from 2½ to 8 inches wide, on reels, for builders.

At lowest market prices for goods of equal quality.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Derby Bandages, $1 per set.

The best Single-Strap Buggy and Livery Harness in the United States for $20.

Fine Rubber Trimmed Track Harness, $25.

The best material, hand made. Send for sample.

WM. BURDELL, JR., COLUMBUS, O.

FITZ & MARTIN,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of CRACKERS AND FANCY BISCUIT, 93 Union Street, Boston, Mass.

Factory at Lynn, Mass.

REVERE HOUSE, BOSTON.

Horse Cars to all parts of the city and depots pass the door. CHAS. B. FERRIN, PROPRIETOR, Bowdoin Square, BOSTON.

EVANS HOUSE.

BOSTON, MASS.

Tremont Street, fronting the Common.

A. L. HOWE, PROPRIETOR.

THE QUINCY HOUSE, BOSTON.

One of the best furnished, cosiest, and most admirably conducted hotels in the east. $2.50 per day. Cor. Brattle St. and Brattle Square. J. W. JOHNSON & CO., PROP'S.

BURNET HOUSE,

Third and Vine Streets, Cincinnati. Perfect management, desirable location, superior accommodations, and general attractiveness. The numerous daily arrivals show that the Burnet House is a favorite hotel with the best class of travellers. American plan, $2.50 and $3.00 a day.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.

TOMPKINS, GAGE, & CO.

Open from June 15 to October 1.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.

This Hotel, which in spaciousness, convenience of arrangement, and liberality of appointments, is unequalled in the city, is *centrally located*, and has an established reputation for the *uniform excellence* of its table, the *cleanliness and comfort of its rooms*, and careful attention to details so essential in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

$2.50, $3.00, AND $3.50 PER DAY.

LEWIS RICE & SON.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

W. T. BARKER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WHITE AND MANILLA PAPER,

COLORED MEDIUMS, TISSUES, TWINES, ETC.

43 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.

OPTICAL GOODS.

EYES FITTED

WITH PROPER GLASSES,

And other services rendered in connection with the sale of Optical goods. H. WALDSTEIN (name known as Optician for nearly a century in Vienna, St. Petersburg, Paris, and London: in New York for forty years), 41 Union Square, Broadway and Seventeenth Street, New York.

WIDDIFIELD & CO.,

OPTICIANS.

No. 38 West Street, Boston.

NONOTUCK SILK COMPANY,

Manufacturers of Corticelli Spool Silk and Twist, Embroidery Purse Twist, Florence Knitting Silks. Boston Office, 18 Summer Street. GEO. D. ATKINS, AGENT.

WHITTIER MACHINE COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Engines, Boilers, and Elevators.

Works, 1176 TREMONT ST.; Office, 87 MILK ST., BOSTON.

BLANCHARD SLATE CO., MAINE.

Quarry in operation at terminus of Piscataquis Railroad. Quality and natural advantages unsurpassed; dumpage and drainage unequalled. Railroad transportation adjoining. Stock for sale; sections leased. Inspection invited. Send for circular. A. C. HAMLIN, President, BANGOR, ME.

AMERICAN CANNEL COAL.

A very superior and handsome burning grate coal, very like the English in quality, *does not snap*. Lots to suit.

JOSEPH F. DEAN, 9 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE

BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

The world-renowned Steamers "Bristol" and "Providence," and magnificent Steamers "Old Colony" and "Newport."

CALFSKINS IN THE HAIR.

If you wish to buy or sell, address

C. S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

DRINK

ALLANDALE MINERAL SPRING WATER

If you would prevent sickness. Eminent physicians testify to its health-giving and invigorating qualities. Price, $3.00 per barrel. Address all orders to

GEO. B. GUILD & CO., Proprietors, 3 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

F. GELDOWSKY

FURNITURE CO.

The largest establishment of its kind east of Michigan.

First and Second Streets, East Cambridge, Mass.

Cars marked East Cambridge leave Scollay Square, Boston, every five minutes.

TENNIS NETS.

NETTING FOR HEN-YARDS.

Cable-laid Cotton Twine for fancy work. For sale by the AMERICAN NET AND TWINE CO., 43 COMMERCIAL STREET, BOSTON.

C. P. GRIMMER.

FLORIST,

51 WEST STREET, near Tremont, BOSTON.

ENGLISH CANNEL COAL.

JOSEPH F. DEAN, Direct Importer,

No. 9 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.

RENS SPAANS,

SHAVING AND HAIR CUTTING,

No. 3 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

Cor. Washington St., over "Old Corner Bookstore."

JOSEPH T. BROWN & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR

COLOGNE WATERS.

RED LABEL COLOGNE.

Delightfully fragrant and very lasting . . . $2.00 a pint.

WHITE ROSE COLOGNE.

Equal in strength to any of the White Rose Extracts, $2.00 a pint.

ORANGE BLOSSOM COLOGNE.

Possesses the delicate perfume of orange flowers. $1.50 a pint.

THE J. T. BROWN COLOGNE.

Famous for its *refreshing quality*. For use in the sick-room it is unequalled. . . . . $1.00 a pint.

THE "HUB" COLOGNE.

A pleasant aromatic cologne. Economical, and very permanent . . . . . 75 cents a pint.

BAY STATE COLOGNE.

Excellent for the bath and toilet . . . . . 50 cents a pint.

All of our Colognes, even the cheapest in price, are made from pure extracts and oils, and we warrant them to give satisfaction.

JOSEPH T. BROWN & CO.,

504 Washington Street, . . Boston, Mass.

ARTHUR REED

Offers his services in the care of estates, the collection and investment of income, or in any similar position of trust. The best references, or bonds, given if desired.

66 State Street.

CHAS. F. BENJAMIN,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Advocate in Patents, Revenue Cases, etc., and before Congress.

WILLIAM BRECK,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

And agent for the purchase, sale, and leasing of real estate, and negotiation of mortgages.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

United States Passport Agency.

Howard Bank Building, 19 Congress Street, Boston.

R. J. KIMBALL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

4 EXCHANGE COURT . . . NEW YORK.

Thirteen years' membership in New York Stock Exchange.

Buy and sell on commission, for cash, or on margin, stocks, bonds, and all investment securities.

TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,

91 STATE STREET.

STERLING EXCHANGE

ON UNION BANK OF LONDON

IN SUMS TO SUIT.

F. C. McCLINTOCK,

NEW ENGLAND AGENT FOR COWPERTHWAITE & CO., Educational Publishers, 15 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON.

THE WHITSON

REFRIGERATOR,

149 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

ADAMS & ILSLEY,

THE ONLY SUCCESSORS OF

JOHN B. BAKER & CO.,

Are now prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of the

BAKER HARNESS,

Ladies' and Gents' Riding Saddles,

SOLID SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.,

And a full maintenance of the high reputation for taste, skill, and thorough workmanship, which the establishment has enjoyed many years, will be guaranteed to our patrons. The new re-organization will secure a prompt execution of all orders at fair prices, and we trust the former patrons of John B. Baker & Co. will continue to call. Repairing will be executed promptly, and at the lowest possible prices.

ADAMS & ILSLEY,

150 TREMONT STREET,

FORMERLY

JOHN B. BAKER & CO.

HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY
OF THE TWO AMERICAS.

A complete library of American history from the earliest discoveries to the present day. Full, exhaustive, and unequalled for reference. It contains the works, word for word, of the most celebrated of America's historians, in one royal quarto volume of nearly 1,000 pages, fully illustrated (equivalent to 6,000 octavo pages). All critics pronounce it the "*Fountain-head of American History, unequalled for reference or study.*" No teacher, editor, public man, or family can afford to be without it. Mailed, prepaid, on receipt of $10. Special rates to teachers. Circulars of **Allen & Willmarth,**
Publishers, 4 Bond Street, New York.

LILLY, BRACKETT, & CO.,

HIGHEST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

WORLD'S EXPOSITION . . . VIENNA, 1873.
PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

MEN'S FINE SHOES.

FACTORY AND SALESROOM,

127 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

EDWARD P. WHITE,

DEALER IN

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,

23 TREMONT ROW, BOSTON.

Gents' fine Hand and Machine Sewed Goods a specialty in all the leading styles.

Button, Lace, Congress, Sailor Ties,
Oxford Strap Shoes, Patent Leather Pumps, etc.,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

All goods made to my order and fully warranted.

EDWARD P. WHITE,

23 TREMONT ROW, BOSTON.

CHOICE WATCHES

FROM

VICTOR KULLBERG

AND

JAS. POOLE & CO.,

LONDON.

LOW PRICED KEYLESS WATCHES

FOR SUMMER USE. ALSO

POCKET BAROMETERS SHOWING ALTITUDES, POCKET THERMOMETERS, PEDOMETERS.

WM. BOND & SON, 97 WATER ST.,

Between Congress and Kilby, Boston.

ALBERTYPE ENGRAVINGS

OF

ANCIENT AND MODERN

PAINTINGS.

Printed on heavy plate paper; including almost perfect reproductions of many of the finest engravings extant. These Albertype prints afford every one an opportunity of obtaining at a very small cost excellent facsimiles of their favorite works, either of painting or design, and of adorning their homes with the beautiful. Sold at the uniform price of $1.00 each (postpaid). Catalogue sent free on application to

FORBES COMPANY,

PUBLISHERS,

181 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

CORTICELLI

SILK AND TWIST

SEE THAT YOU GET IT

AS INFERIOR BRANDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED FOR THE SAKE OF GREATER PROFIT.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

HALL & WHITING,

SUCCESSORS TO NICHOLS & HALL,

PUBLISHERS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS,

Miscellaneous and Juvenile Books, Blank Books, Commercial and School Stationery.

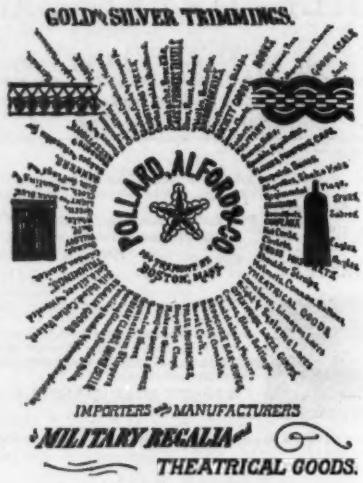
32 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON.

EDWARD H. HALL. CHARLES H. WHITING.

REGALIA AND PARAFERNALIA

FOR

Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery, and A. & A. Scottish Rite.



ODD FELLOWS'

LODGE AND ENCAMPMENT REGALIA AND OUTFITS.

POLLARD, ALFORD, & CO.,

104 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

THE CELLULOID VENEER CO.,

Sole owners of the right to manufacture and sell

CELLULOID VENEERS

THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

Perfect imitations of **Tortoise Shell, Malachite, Ebony, Ivory,** and **Veneers** of all colors and shades of color, in large sheets beautifully polished.

☞ These veneers are specially adapted to all interior decoration, and have been approved by our best architects and decorators.

Manufacturers of **Carriages, Railway Cars, Vessels, Furniture, Pianos, Organs, Caskets, Picture Frames,** and **Cabinet Work** of every description, are invited to call at our rooms,

No. 52 KILBY STREET, BOSTON,

and examine our goods.

ABNER I. BENYON . . . . . President.
GEO. F. WHITING . . . Vice-President and Manager.
FRANCIS S. WILLIAMS . . Secretary and Treasurer.

BOSTON'S GRANDEST HOTEL.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK.

BOYLSTON STREET,

Corner Clarendon, Near Providence Depot.

BARNES & DUNKLEE, PROPRIETORS.

"Boston's new and palatial fire-proof hotel, 'The Brunswick,' is one of the largest and finest of the American first-class hotels." — *New-York Mail.*

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

METROPOLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PARIS, FRANCE.

UNITED STATES BRANCH OFFICER,

JOHN C. PAIGE, RESIDENT MANAGER,

7 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass.

TRUSTEES IN BOSTON FOR THE UNITED STATES,

H. H. HUNNEWELL, Esq., of Messrs. H. H. Hunnewell & Sons.
GEO. M. BARNARD, Esq., of Messrs. Geo. M. Barnard & Co.
WM. P. HUNT, Esq., President Atlas National Bank, and President of the South Boston Iron Company.

FULLY PAID CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

$200,000 par value United States 4 per cent bonds deposited with the Massachusetts State Treasurer for the benefit and security of all policy-holders.

AGENCIES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE MEMORIAL

HISTORY OF BOSTON.

Including the present County of Suffolk, 1630 to 1880.

In four volumes, quarto. Illustrated. JUSTIN WINSOR (*Librarian of Harvard University*), Editor-in-chief. Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D., SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D., CHAS. DEANE, LL.D., Executive Committee.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Publishers. C. F. JEWETT, Superintendent.

The object of the work is to commemorate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Boston, September, 1630, and to present the principal historical phases of its development, together with the traces of previous occupation, and the natural history of the locality. The work has been assigned to writers, who, from study and associations, are identified with their subjects.

No more suitable or enduring *memorial* of Boston can be conceived than to embody in book form its wonderful and interesting history. It will be complete in four volumes, quarto, about 7½ x 11 inches, five hundred pages or more to each volume, fully illustrated with historical maps, facsimiles, portraits, views, &c., interpreting the text.

Volume I. will be ready in the autumn of 1880, and the others will follow at intervals of several months. The foremost artists and engravers contribute the illustrations; and the publishers are sparing no expense in any department of the work, and will make it, beyond question, the finest and most complete local history ever published.

HELIOTYPE

PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHIC BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE HELIOTYPE PRINTING COMPANY

ARE PRODUCERS OF ILLUSTRATIONS BY THE

Most approved Photo-Mechanical, Photo-Lithographic, and Photo-Engraving Processes.

Employed by the United States Government in illustrating scientific and medical reports; by scientific historical and other learned societies; by the leading publishers, and for illustrating town and family histories, trade catalogues, show-cards, etc.

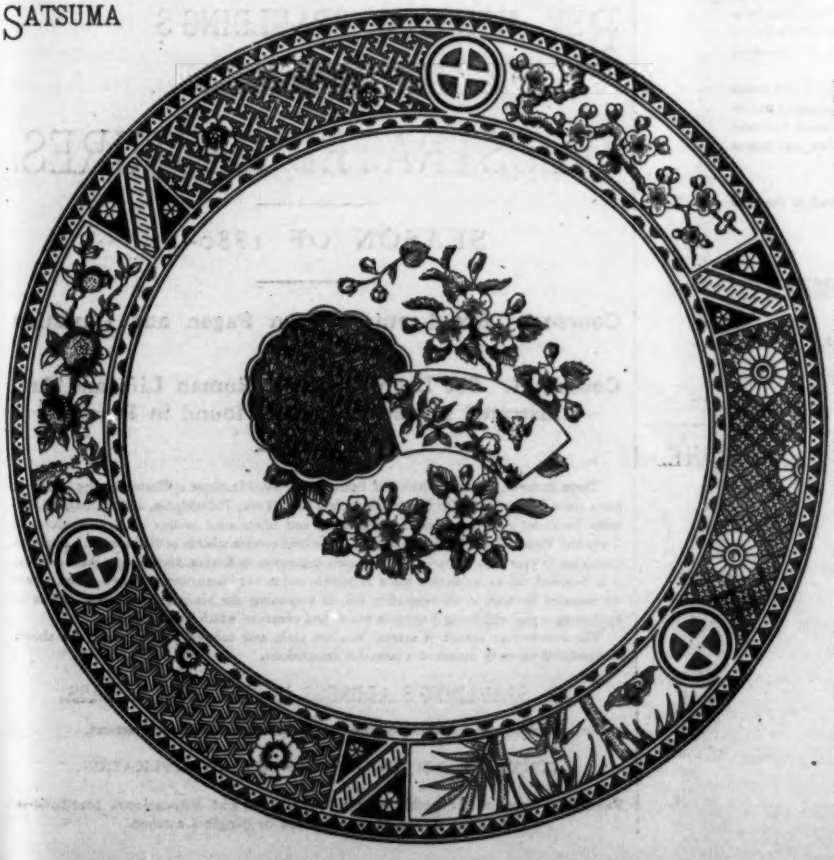
Facsimiles of medals and coins, ancient manuscripts, paintings, drawings, sketches, and autograph circulars, views and portraits from nature, medical and scientific objects, antiquities, etc.

Special attention paid to the reproduction of Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Drawings. Estimates and specimens furnished on application.

THE HELIOTYPE PRINTING COMPANY,

211 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

SATSUMA



THE SATSUMA PATTERN.

The accompanying cut shows a new pattern of TABLE WARE, which we are now introducing, and will furnish in sets corresponding to the following assortments and prices, or will furnish any pieces at a proportionate price.

SATSUMA PATTERN

TABLE WARE.

DINNER SET OF 201 PIECES. $40.00.

1 Soup Tureen, 1 Gravy Tureen, 1 Boat and Stand, 2 Pickles, 1 Salad, 2 Bakers, 2 Oval Covered Dishes, 2 Round Covered Dishes, 5 Meat Dishes, 19 Dinner Plates, 13 Breakfast Plates, 13 Tea Plates, 12 Soup Plates, 13 Sauce Plates, 13 Individual Butters, 13 Breakfast Coffees, 13 Dessert Coffees, 13 Teas, 2 Bread Plates, 1 Slop Bowl, 2 Comports, 1 Sugar, 1 Cream, 1 Covered Butter.

DINNER SET OF 125 PIECES. $25.00.

1 Soup Tureen, 1 Gravy Tureen 1 Boat and Stand, 2 Pickles, 2 Bakers, 2 Covered Dishes, 1 Covered Butter, 4 Meat Dishes, 12 Dinner Plates, 12 Breakfast Plates, 12 Tea Plates, 12 Soup Plates, 12 Sauce Plates, 12 Individual Butters, 12 Teas, 1 Bowl, 1 Sugar, 1 Cream.

BREAKFAST SET OF 66 PIECES. $12.00.

12 Plates, 12 Coffees, 2 Covered Dishes, 2 Bakers, 1 Covered Butter, 2 Meat Dishes, 2 Bread Plates, 1 Slop Bowl, 1 Sugar, 1 Cream, 1 Milk, 12 Individual Butters.

TEA SET OF 72 PIECES. $9.00.

1 Tea Pot, 1 Sugar, 1 Cream, 1 Slop Bowl, 2 Bread Plates, 12 Tea Plates, 12 Tea Cups and Saucers, 12 Individual Butters, 1 Meat Dish, 1 Covered Butter, 12 Sauce Plates.

Samples furnished on application. Inquiries and orders by mail solicited.

ABRAM FRENCH & CO.,

CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY,

89, 91, and 93 Franklin St., cor. Devonshire,

BOSTON, MASS.

MACULLAR, PARKER, & COMPANY.

SUMMER—1880.

We have prepared in our RETAIL CLOTHING DEPARTMENT a choice stock of THIN WOOLLEN GARMENTS for hot-weather wear, all of which have been manufactured with the greatest care in our own workshops, and are warranted to be first-class in every respect, and entirely suitable for gentlemen who wish to avoid the delay of having garments made to measure.

The stock comprises SUITS of SCOTCH and AMERICAN CHEVIOTS, BLUE FLANNELS and SERGES. — COATS OF ALPACA, STRIPED COTTON, and genuine INDIA SEERSUCKERS. — DUSTERS of LINEN and MOHAIR COATINGS. — THIN VESTS of WHITE DUCK, FINE FANCY FRENCH PIQUÉ, and SEERSUCKER.

For those who prefer to select the materials, and have their garments made to measure, we exhibit in our CUSTOM DEPARTMENT a stock of woollen fabrics, comprising many hundreds of the newest and best styles of Scotch, English, and American suitings from reliable manufacturers only, including an exceptionally choice line of light-colored Scotch suitings, for summer business, or travelling suits.

In our FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT, we have all the staple goods and novelties of the season pertaining to gentlemen's underwear and neck-dressing; and also keep constantly in stock FLANNEL SHIRTS of our own manufacture, for tourists, yachtsmen, and sportsmen.

FINE WHITE SHIRTS TO ORDER a specialty.

One price in all departments, and goods delivered at the time agreed upon.

MACULLAR, PARKER, & COMPANY,

400 Washington Street,

BOSTON.

FINE ART IN JEWELRY.

A movement is now on foot in London to induce the Goldsmiths' Company to throw open its magnificent suite of rooms in Foster Lane to the public, and to allow competent persons to lecture there on the principles and practice of jewelry considered as one of the fine arts. Three centuries ago the jewellers of Europe were artists in every sense of the word, and artists of such taste and skill that their works which have come down to us, now command prices as utterly disproportionate to the intrinsic value of the precious substances of which they are made, as the prices paid for the best works of the sculptor in bronze and marble are to the intrinsic value of the materials out of which those works are hewn or moulded. Many such artists bequeathed legacies, since enormously increased in value, to the Goldsmiths' Company for the purpose of keeping alive their art, and the enlightened public of London are now beginning to insist that these endowments shall be put to their legitimate use. We have no Goldsmiths' Company in New York, but an hour spent in such an establishment as that of Mr. THEODORE B. STARR, 206 Fifth Avenue, in this city, will throw a great deal of light, for those who have eyes to see, on the possible importance, hitherto almost unappreciated among ourselves, of the æsthetic aspects of the beautiful industry by which that great corporation has been built up in the mother-country. Mr. Starr has devoted himself steadily and successfully now for nearly twenty years to artistic work in jewelry, and the display which he now makes of such work really deserves to rank among the most interesting and instructive of our existing art collections. In the choice and conservation of the more brilliant gems — for there is an an art in conserving as well as detecting the special perfection of special gems as respects alike their surfaces, their crystallization, and their color — Mr. Starr shows the taste and training of an artist, not less than in the skill and judgment with which he combines and sets such gems. He has on exhibition now, together with many exceptionally beautiful diamonds, — noble specimens of the modern art of cutting, — such a selection of rare and radiant pearls as we do not remember to have seen in New York for years. — *New York World.*

REV. HENRY G. SPAULDING'S

COURSES OF

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.

SEASON OF 1880–81.

Course I. Six Lectures upon Pagan and Christian Rome.

Course II. Six Lectures upon Roman Life and Art, illustrated by the antiquities found in Pompeii.

These lectures, originally delivered before the Lowell Institute in Boston in 1875 and 1877, have since been repeated in Boston, Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore (Peabody Institute), — in many of the large cities and educational centres of New England, at Tufts and Vassar Colleges, and in several of the best private schools in the country. Enriched from year to year with the results of the latest researches in Roman Archæology, these courses, it is believed, fill an important place in private and public instruction. They succeed, where the ordinary methods of teaching often fail, in exercising the historic imagination, and so in awakening a real and living interest in places and events of which history speaks.

The illustrations consist of several hundred plain and colored slides, which are shown in dissolving views by means of a powerful stereopticon.

MR. SPAULDING'S ADDRESS IS SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,

and he respectfully solicits correspondence from persons interested in these lectures.

CIRCULARS AND TESTIMONIALS SENT ON APPLICATION.

Favorable terms made with Lecture Committees and Educational Institutions desiring either of the Courses or Single Lectures.